

Inland Wetland and Watercourse Agency

Meeting Schedule for 2010

Bylaws call for first and third Tuesday – any changes noted below. All meetings proposed to start at 7:00 PM in the Council Chambers unless otherwise noted in bold, which will be in the Enfield Room at 7:30 PM.

January 5 and **19** (19th Enfield Room)

February 2 and **16** (16th Enfield Room)

March 2 and 16

April 6 and 20

May 4 and 18

June 1 and 15

July **6** and 20 (6th Enfield Room)

September 7 and 21

October 5 and 19

November 3 (Wed) and 16

December 7 and 21

**INLAND WETLAND & WATERCOURSES COMMISSION
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 2009**

*****REGULAR MEETING @ 7:00 P.M.*****

*****PUBLIC HEARING, if applicable @ 7:30 P.M.*****

******Council Chambers******

**ENFIELD TOWN HALL
820 ENFIELD STREET
ENFIELD, CT**

INFORMATION PACKET

AGENDA
MEETING OF THE
ENFIELD INLAND WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES AGENCY
TUESDAY, December 1, 2009 - **7:00 pm**

REGULAR MEETING

*******Enfield Room*******

***** ENFIELD TOWN HALL *****

*** 820 ENFIELD STREET***

** ENFIELD, CT 06082 **

REGULAR MEETING

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Pledge of Allegiance
4. Executive Session

(Matters regarding specific employees, pending litigation, acquisition of real estate and / or matters exempt from disclosure requirements)

5. Public Participation - Issues of concern not on the agenda

6. Correspondence

- a. Public Act 09-181 Correspondence from Town Attorney's Office
- b. Handouts from DEP Segment III Training on Agricultural Activities
- c. 169 Cottage Road Letter

7. Commissioner's Correspondence

- a. Site Visit Updates

8. Approval of Minutes -November 17, 2009

9. Wetlands Agent Report

10. Old Business

- a. **IW-529 Marshall & Nancy Butler** – Requesting a permit to deposit soil within the regulated area, which has already been conducted at 8 & 10 Sharp Street (Map 67, Lot 417 & 414). Also requesting to remove a portion of deposited materials from regulated area. Submitted 10/05/09, received 10/13/09, PPE 10/27/09, **MAD 12/17/09.**

11. New Business

- a. **IW-441.02 – Washington Associates of Enfield, LLC** – is requesting an extension of their existing permit IW-441 proposing to construct a 42-Unit Senior Residential Development (Brainard Gardens) within 100 feet of wetlands. Properties located at 266, 274 and 284 Brainard Road (Map 62 Lot 319 and Map 77 Lots 67 and 68). Submitted 10/14/09, received 11/17/09, PPE 11/15/09, **MAD 1/21/10.**
- b. **IW-532 – Aldi, Inc.** - is requesting a permit to construct a truck dock and associated activities within the regulated area at 25 Hazard Avenue (map 45, lot 8). Submitted 10/30/09, received 11/17/09, PPE 11/15/09, **MAD 1/21/10.**

12.New Applications to be Received

- a. IW-533 – Town of Enfield – is requesting a permit to reconstruct Post Office Road and Town Farm Road beginning on Post Office Road, 175-feet west of Raffia Road and ending on Town Farm Road, 150-feet east of Abbe Road with the regulated area (Map 86 Lots:169, 155, 293, 293, 158, 150, 167; Map 71, Lots: 1, 25, 27; Map 68, Lots: 161, 164, 153, 151, 152, 197). Submitted 11/23/09, received 12/01/09, PPE 12/15/09, **MAD 2/4/10.**

13.Other Business

- a. IWWA Fines Ordinance
- b. IWWA Fee Schedule
- c. IWWA Regulation Revisions
- d. **Next regular meeting is Tuesday, December 15, 2009 at 7:00PM in the Council Chambers.**

14.Adjourn

Acronym Key for Dates:

Submitted	= Day it was Logged in by the Appropriate Town Office.
Rec'ed	= Received (Date of First Regular Meeting after the day of submission or 35 days, which ever is sooner)
PPE	= Petition Period Ends (14 Days from Receipt)
MAD	= Mandatory Action Date (65 Days from Receipt)
EMAD	= Extended Mandatory Action Date (Any combination up to 65 days from original MAD)
MPHCD	= Mandatory Public Hearing Closing Date (35 Days from opening of the public hearing)
EMPHCD	= Extended Mandatory Public Hearing Closing Date (Any combination up to 65 Days from first MPHCD)
MPHAD	= Mandatory Public Hearing Action Date (35 Days after close of the public hearing)
EMPHAD	= Extended Mandatory Public Hearing Action Date (Any combination up to 65 Days from first MPHAD)

*Applicant can consent to extend the time frame for any of the steps but the total of all extensions together cannot exceed 65 days

******Public Participation******

***** *CORRESPONDENCE* *****

Bednaz, Katie

Correspondence

From: Elsdon, Maria
Sent: Thursday, November 19, 2009 3:21 PM
To: Bednaz, Katie
Subject: RE: Public Act No. 09-181 Clarification

Thanks Katie; yes, I believe you are correct. MNE

From: Bednaz, Katie
Sent: Thursday, November 19, 2009 3:20 PM
To: Elsdon, Maria
Subject: FW: Public Act No. 09-181 Clarification

Here you go. I never received your answer to this email. So this is the last one I have.

Katie Bednaz

Certified PWS & Registered Soil Scientist

Assistant Planner / Wetlands Agent

Enfield Town Hall

820 Enfield Street

Enfield, CT 06082

Phone: (860) 253-6358

Fax: (860) 253-4729

From: Bednaz, Katie
Sent: Wednesday, November 18, 2009 1:49 PM
To: Elsdon, Maria
Cc: Giner, Jose; 'Kevin M. Deneen'; Trask, Mary
Subject: RE: Public Act No. 09-181 Clarification

This act and the timeframes set by the act are limited to July 1, 2006 to July 1, 2009. Any project that we approve now, follow the original statute?

Katie Bednaz

Certified PWS & Registered Soil Scientist

Assistant Planner / Wetlands Agent

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820 Enfield Street

Enfield, CT 06082

Phone: (860) 253-6358

Fax: (860) 253-4729

From: Elsdon, Maria
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2009 4:23 PM
To: Bednaz, Katie
Cc: Giner, Jose; 'Kevin M. Deneen'; Trask, Mary
Subject: RE: Public Act No. 09-181 Clarification

Katie,

Attached is a chart that should answer your questions, but let me know if you need anything else.

MNE

<< File: P.A. 09-181.pdf >>

From: Bednaz, Katie
Sent: Monday, November 16, 2009 12:41 PM
To: Elsdon, Maria
Cc: Coppler, Matthew; Giner, Jose
Subject: Public Act No. 09-181 Clarification

Hi Maria,

I have been asked by the IWWA to give them a breakdown of the changes regarding Public Act No. 09-181, an act concerning extending the time of expiration of certain land use permits.

I have gone through the portion of the act that pertains to IWWA and would like to make sure that my interpretation is correct before forwarding the information on to the Agency. Here it goes.

Subsection (g) has been added to section 22a-42a of the general statutes. It trumps subdivision (2) of subsection (d), (2)(d). New section (g) requires that any permits issued between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2009 expire in 6 years and may be valid for no more than 11 years. Whereas, all permits that IWWA has issued during that time period state that they expire in 5 years, extended no more than a total of 10 years, following section (2)(d). So those permits issued within the specified time period stated above are amended by this act to be valid for 6 years, not valid for more than 11 years. Any permits issued after July 1, 2009 or before July 1, 2006 follow (2)(d). Correct?

Also, would this be the same for Planning and Zoning applications with the exception of the reference to the applicable statute?

Just seems like funny business that this act is retro-active and doesn't extend into the future. Sounds like the big bear pushed his hand into the honey jar.

Thanks,

Katie Bednaz
Certified PWS & Registered Soil Scientist
Assistant Planner / Wetlands Agent
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Enfield, CT 06082

Phone: (860) 253-6358
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PA 09-181—sHB 5254

*Planning and Development Committee**Environment Committee***AN ACT CONCERNING EXTENDING THE TIME OF EXPIRATION OF CERTAIN LAND USE PERMITS**

SUMMARY: This act gives developers more time to complete an ongoing project without seeking reapproval. When a planning and zoning commission or an inland wetlands agency approves a project, it must set an expiration date. Consequently, a developer must complete the project before that date or resubmit it to the commission for approval. The expiration date must fall within the timeframes the law specifies. The timeframes vary depending on the commission and the nature of the project.

The act extends the timeframes for projects commissions approved between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2009. Under prior law, the timeframes ranged from within two to five years for projects in wetlands to 10 years for large-scale residential and commercial projects. In some cases, prior law allowed commissions to extend the timeframes for up to 10 years from a project's approval date.

The act's timeframes apply to all projects except large-scale residential and commercial projects approved based on a site plan, which is a tool used to determine if a proposed project conforms to the zoning regulations. The new timeframes range from six to 11 years after a project's approval date. In some cases, the act allows zoning and planning commissions to extend a six-year timeframe to 11 years after the project's approval. Its extensions do not apply for large-scale housing and business development projects approved based on site plan. The act also allows wetlands agencies to extend a permit's expiration date for up to 11 years.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

PROJECT COMPLETION DEADLINES

The act extends the initial and extended expiration deadlines that apply to subdivisions, wetlands permits, and relatively small-scale site plans that were approved between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2009, inclusive. The table below highlights this change.

Deadlines and Extensions under Prior Law and the Act for Projects Approved between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2009

Deadlines		
Land Use Approval	Prior Law (CGS §)	Act (§)
Residential site plans for projects with 400 or more units	Within 10 years after approval (CGS § 8-3 (j))	No change
Business site plans for projects with at least 400,000 square feet	Between five and 10 years after approval (CGS § 8-3 (j))	No change
Other site plans	Within five years of approval (CGS § 8-3 (i))	Not less than six years after approval
Subdivisions plans for 400 or more dwelling units	Within 10 years of approval (CGS § 8-26g)	11 years after approval

Other subdivisions	Within five years of approval (CGS § 8-26c (a))	Within six years of approval
Wetlands permits for site plans and subdivisions	Permit expires five years after approval (CGS § 22a-42a (d)(2))	Permits expire within six years of approval
Other wetlands	Permit expires between two and five years after approval permits (CGS § 22a-42a (d)(2))	
Extensions		
Land Use Approval	Prior Law	Act
Residential site plans for projects with 400 or more units	No extensions (CGS § 8-3 (j))	No change
Business site plans for projects with at least 400,000 square feet	Up to 10 years from approval if the initial deadline was less than 10 years (CGS § 8-3 (j))	No change
Other site plans	Up to 10 years from approval (CGS § 8-3 (i))	Up to 11 years from approval
Subdivision plans for 400 or more dwelling units	No extensions (CGS § 8-26g)	No change
Other subdivisions	Up to 10 years from approval (CGS § 8-26c (b))	Up to 11 years from approval
Wetlands permits for site plans and subdivisions	Permit expiration date may be extended up to 10 years from approval (CGS § 22a-42a (d)(2))	Permit expiration date may be extended up to 11 years from approval
Other wetlands permits		

OLR Tracking: JR: DD: SS: ts



State of Connecticut
Department of Environmental Protection
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106-5127
www.ct.gov/dep

Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act Connecticut General Statutes Section 22a-40: Permitted Operations and Uses Subsection (a)(1): Farming

"Sec. 22a-40. Permitted operations and uses. (a) The following operations and uses shall be permitted in wetlands and watercourses, as of right:

(1) Grazing, farming, nurseries, gardening and harvesting of crops and farm ponds of three acres or less essential to the farming operation, and activities conducted by, or under the authority of, the Department of Environmental Protection for the purposes of wetland or watercourse restoration or enhancement or mosquito control. The provisions of this subdivision shall not be construed to include road construction or the erection of buildings not directly related to the farming operation, relocation of watercourses with continual flow, filling or reclamation of wetlands or watercourses with continual flow, clear cutting of timber except for the expansion of agricultural crop land, the mining of top soil, peat, sand, gravel or similar material from wetlands or watercourses for the purposes of sale [.]"

1. This statutory subsection pertains to agricultural activities which are permitted in wetlands and watercourses as of right.
 - 1.1. Often referred to as the "exemption" section.
2. This statutory subsection does not apply just to existing operations and uses; it also applies to new or proposed operations and uses.
 - 2.1. The operation and use has no income requirement; it may be a hobby.
3. Court interpretation (case law) states that the Inland Wetlands Agency has the right to determine if a farming activity is exempt pursuant to this statutory subsection. The existence of an exemption (the application of the statutory language to the facts of a particular situation) is not determined by the applicant but rather by the Inland Wetlands Agency. The agency always has the authority to determine the reach of its jurisdiction over inland wetlands and watercourses.
 - 3.1. Person claiming the benefit of the exemption has the burden of proving to the agency that the activity falls within the exemption.
 - 3.1.1. If evidence in the agency's record equally supports that the activity is exempt and is not exempt, then the applicant has failed to meet the burden of proof and needs to apply for a permit to conduct a regulated activity.
 - 3.2. Exemptions are "narrowly construed," which means that the agency is precluded from interpreting the exemption more generously, in favor of the person claiming the benefit of it, than the words of the statute allow.

- 3.3. Exemptions cannot be expanded upon by the agency, even if the agency thinks good policy reasons exist to do so; conversely, exemptions cannot be more narrowly read by the agency than the language of the exemption provision dictates, even if the agency thinks good policy reasons exist to do so.
4. The word "farming" is not defined within the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act. Therefore, use the definition found in Connecticut General Statutes Section 1-1(q).

- 4.1. **"Sec. 1-1. Words and phrases.** (a) In the construction of the statutes, words and phrases shall be construed according to the commonly approved usage of the language; and technical words and phrases, and such as have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in the law, shall be construed and understood accordingly.

(q) Except as otherwise specifically defined, the words "agriculture" and "farming" shall include cultivation of the soil, dairying, forestry, raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training and management of livestock, including horses, bees, poultry, fur-bearing animals and wildlife, and the raising or harvesting of oysters, clams, mussels, other molluscan shellfish or fish; the operation, management, conservation, improvement or maintenance of a farm and its buildings, tools and equipment, or salvaging timber or cleared land of brush or other debris left by a storm, as an incident to such farming operations; the production or harvesting of maple syrup or maple sugar, or any agricultural commodity, including lumber, as an incident to ordinary farming operations or the harvesting of mushrooms, the hatching of poultry, or the construction, operation or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs or waterways used exclusively for farming purposes; handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing or delivering to storage or to market, or to a carrier for transportation to market, or for direct sale any agricultural or horticultural commodity as an incident to ordinary farming operations, or, in the case of fruits and vegetables, as an incident to the preparation of such fruits or vegetables for market or for direct sale. The term "farm" includes farm buildings, and accessory buildings thereto, nurseries, orchards, ranges, greenhouses, hoopouses and other temporary structures or other structures used primarily for the raising and, as an incident to ordinary farming operations, the sale of agricultural or horticultural commodities. The term "aquaculture" means the farming of the waters of the state and tidal wetlands and the production of protein food, including fish, oysters, clams, mussels and other molluscan shellfish, on leased, franchised and public underwater farm lands. Nothing herein shall restrict the power of a local zoning authority under chapter 124."

5. What is permitted as of right:

5.1. Grazing;

5.2. Farming;

- 5.2.1 Remember, CGS Section 1-1(q) includes the word "forestry". According to Webster's II New Riverside University Dictionary the term forestry means: the art and science of cultivating, maintaining, and developing forests; management of forestland. This can include various silvicultural practices including the harvesting of trees for firewood. Further, CGS Section 1-1(q) also allows for the salvaging of timber left by a storm.

- 5.3. Nurseries;
 - 5.4. Gardening;
 - 5.5. Harvesting of crops;
 - 5.6. Farm Ponds of three acres or less essential to the farming operation;
 - 5.7. Clearcutting of timber for the expansion of agricultural crop land;
 - 5.8. Activities conducted by or under the authority of the DEP for the purposes of wetland or watercourse restoration or enhancement or mosquito control.
6. What is not permitted as of right and therefore requires an application for a permit:
- 6.1. Farm ponds greater than 3 acres;
 - 6.2. Farm ponds of 3 acres or less not essential to the farming operation;
 - 6.3. Road construction not directly related to the farming operation (remember, farming includes forestry. Therefore road construction not directly related to the forestry operation is not permitted as of right);
 - 6.4. Road construction involving filling of wetlands or watercourses with continual flow;
 - 6.5. The erection of buildings not directly related to the farming operation;
 - 6.6. The erection of buildings involving filling of wetlands or watercourses with continual flow;
 - 6.7. Relocation of watercourses with continual flow;
 - 6.8. Filling of wetlands;
 - 6.9. Reclamation* of wetlands;
 - 6.10. Filling of watercourses with continual flow;
 - 6.11. Reclamation* of watercourses with continual flow;
 - 6.12. Clear cutting of timber for reasons other than the expansion of agricultural crop land;
 - 6.13. Mining of top soil, peat, sand, gravel or similar material for the purposes of sale.
7. How to proceed with determination of exemption:
- 7.1. Agency or agent becomes aware of current activity or proposed activity for which no permit has been issued;
 - 7.2. Agency or agent contacts actor requesting explanation;

- 7.3. Agency or agent requests presence of actor at next regular meeting to establish whether such activity is a regulated activity or a permitted as of right activity
-OR-
Actor files request for declaratory ruling regarding the agency's jurisdiction (if municipal regulations permit such a filing).
- 7.4. Agency finds facts which determine whether activity falls within the exemption;
- 7.4.1. Agency issues a jurisdictional ruling that activity is exempt; or
- 7.4.2. Agency issues a jurisdictional ruling that a permit be required; or
- 7.4.3. Agency issues a jurisdictional ruling that portions of the activity are exempt but other portions require a permit.
- 7.5. If actor is unwilling to cooperate with the agent or agency, and the agency finds the activity is not permitted as of right and therefore needs a permit, the agent or agency may issue, pursuant to Section 22a-44(a) of the General Statutes, an order to cease and correct such activities on the site until the actor has obtained such permit:
- 7.5.1. Agency must hold a hearing within 10 days of issuance of the order;
- 7.5.2. Duly authorized agent must offer evidence that the activity is "regulated";
- 7.5.3. Burden is on the agency to establish the activity is a regulated activity;
- 7.5.4. Agency must vote to affirm, revoke or amend the original order within 10 days of the completion of the hearing.
- 7.6. Agency may proceed directly to court to prevent actor from conducting activity without a permit,
-OR-
to enforce a final cease and correct order.

8. Appeals of municipal inland wetlands agency decisions

- 8.1. An appeal of an agency decision regarding the application of subsection 22a-40(a)(1) goes to the Superior Court as provided for in section 22a-43 of the General Statutes just like other appeals of agency decisions.

* *Reclamation*: The term is not defined in the CT Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act. Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary "to make available for human use by changing natural conditions (~swampland)."

end 42a- discusses public decision notice- use "application" of "permit"

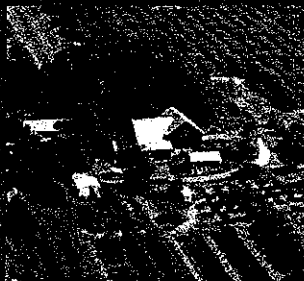
Rev. 10/09

8-7d Statute - Jurisdictional Ruling must abide by same timeframes for application but... not an application for Rea. activities cannot be petitioned

SMALL SCALE SMALL FIELD **CONSERVATION**

*Simple practices and concepts to help you solve natural resource
problems with a small investment of time and money*





SOLVE YOUR CONSERVATION PROBLEMS

Small Scale/Small Field Conservation is intended to help you solve natural resource problems using simple conservation practices and concepts. Meant for small fields or to be used on a relatively small scale, the practices featured can be designed and installed with a small investment of time and money. This booklet should serve to give you the basics- additional technical help is available from your local Natural Resources Conservation Service office at your USDA Service Center.

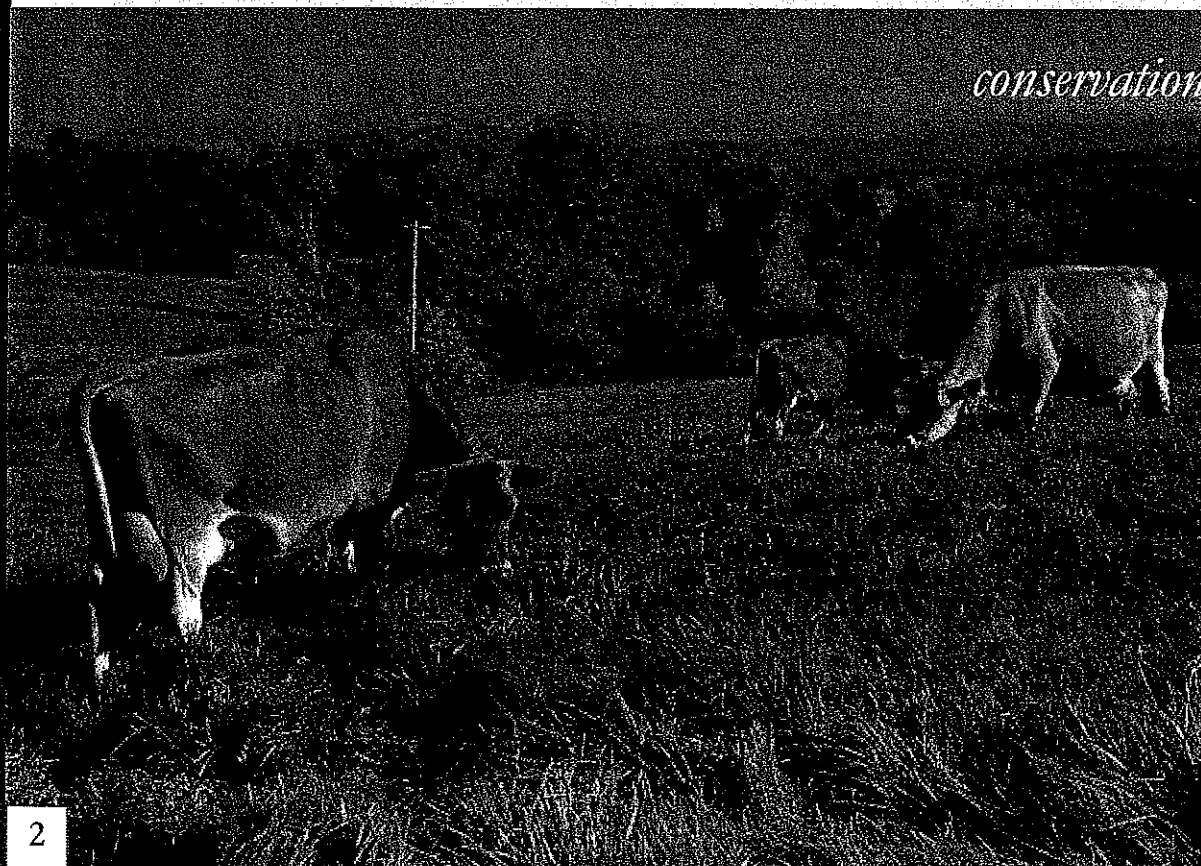
The goal of many landowners is to take care of their land, so as to leave it better than they found it.

CONSERVATION MEASURES WORK BEST TOGETHER IN SYSTEMS

A single conservation practice may solve your problem, but conservation practices work best together. The benefits of conservation practices are generally additive- for instance, small gullies can usually be stopped with grassed waterways or small structures (see pages 6-7). But the chosen practice will last longer and be more effective if the drainage area above the gully is managed to absorb more rainfall and reduce runoff. Or, cropland protected by contouring is even better protected if crop residues, or mulches, are left on the soil surface or if rowcrops are rotated with small grain, grass or legumes. This kind of farming promotes better soil and water quality as well as wildlife habitat. The use of several practices planned and applied to solve multiple problems is called the "systems approach" to conservation. Ask your local conservationist for help in designing a complete conservation system for your land.



Technical help from the NRCS to plan and install conservation measures is free to small farm owners.



conservation improvements

Improving pastures, cropland and woodland are among conservation improvements owners of small farms may consider for their land.



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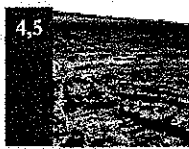
Meeting the needs of fish and wildlife is one of a number of considerations in planning complete conservation systems on privately owned land.

Roger Hill

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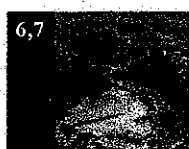
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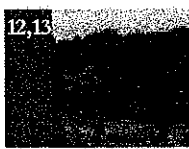
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Cover photo courtesy of Farm Progress Companies.
Inside USDA/NRCS photos by Lynn Betts, Fred Gasper, Lisa Krall, Tim McCabe, Bob Nichols, and Paul Wallace.





SLOWING SHEET & RILL EROSION

Protective ground cover of crop residues, grass, or trees is a basic conservation method to combat sheet and rill erosion.

To slow sheet and rill erosion on cropland, you need to leave cover on the soil to prevent falling raindrops from splashing and dislodging the soil. You also need to help rainwater and runoff soak into the soil rather than run off a hillside, tearing more topsoil loose as it runs off the land. Basic soil-saving methods include some type of ground cover and cropping patterns that hold water on the soil to allow infiltration. Since sheet and rill erosion account for the majority of sediment in the Nation's waterways, practices that control sheet and rill erosion improve water quality. They also benefit fish, other aquatic life, and wildlife.

CROP RESIDUE MANAGEMENT, also called conservation tillage, leaves last year's crop residue on the surface before and during planting operations. The residue is left on the surface by reducing tillage operations and turning the soil less. Advantages:

- Provides cover for the soil at a critical time of the year, preventing soil erosion, improving water quality, and helping wildlife and aquatic habitat.
- Residue improves soil tilth and adds organic matter for a healthy, living soil.
- Fewer trips and less tillage reduce soil compaction.
- Time, energy and labor savings are likely.

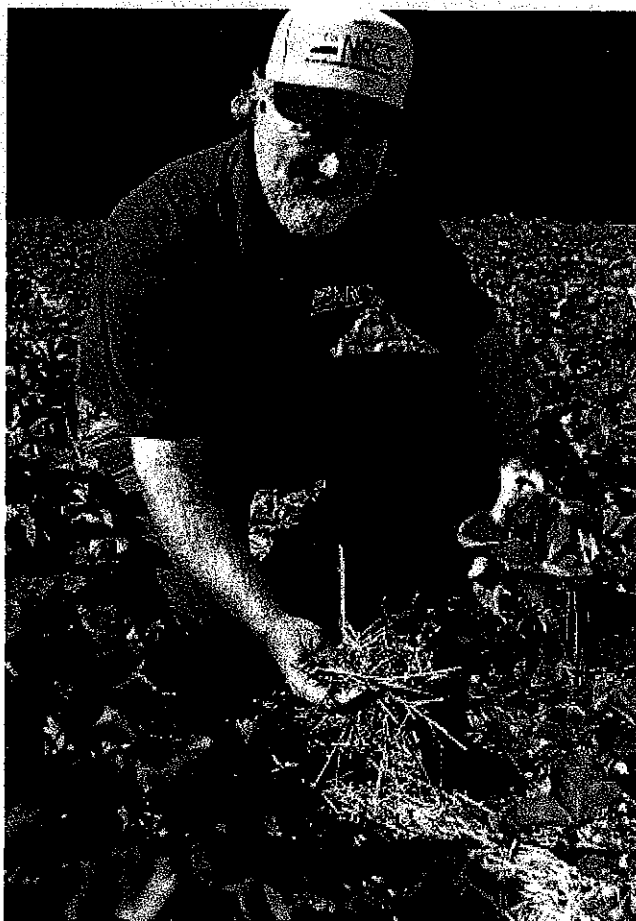
CONTOUR FARMING - tilling and planting around the hill with nearly level rows - creates hundreds of small ridges on a hillside. These ridges slow water flow and increase infiltration to reduce erosion.

- Contouring can reduce soil erosion by as much as 50% from up and down hill farming.
- Contouring is cost-effective.
- Most landowners can contour with little guidance.

STRIPCROPPING AND CROP ROTATIONS ensure crops are changed year by year in a planned sequence. Crop rotation and stripcropping are common practices on sloping soils because of their potential for soil saving. Stripcropping saves soil because half the slope is in soil-conserving legumes or grasses most of the time.

- Rotation also reduces fertilizer needs, because alfalfa and other legumes replenish soil nitrogen that's been removed by grain crops.

mulching and conservation tillage



Mulch protects soil in a strawberry field. The ground cover left by mulching or conservation tillage helps save soil and moisture and helps control weeds.

Rotating row crops in alternating strips with legumes or other soil-saving plants slows erosion from both the wind and water.



reduce sheet & rill erosion

- Pesticide costs may be reduced by naturally breaking weed, insect and disease cycles.
- Meadow or small grains cut soil erosion and improve soil condition.
- Crop rotations add diversity to the land.

GRASS AND TREE PLANTINGS are among the best soil conservation practices because of the excellent ground cover the plants provide.

- Improving stands of grass or woodlands can increase profits.
- Healthy, well-managed woodlands and grass lands provide long-term wildlife habitat.
- Matching tree or grass species with soil types prevents soil erosion, increases income, and boosts productivity.

CONTOUR BUFFER STRIPS - strips of grass in a contoured field, help trap sediment and nutrients. Similar to stripcropping, but with narrow, permanent grass strips.

- Vegetation provides cover and habitat for small birds, mammals and beneficial insects.
- The strips reduce erosion by slowing water flow and increasing water infiltration.

COVER CROPS are close-growing crops that cover the land to protect the soil when crop residues are not adequate. Crops such as cereal rye, oats, winter wheat or legumes are planted to temporarily protect the ground from wind and water erosion during times when cropland isn't adequately protected against soil erosion.

Cover crops

- keep ground protected.
- add organic matter to the soil.
- trap nutrients and reduce weed competition.

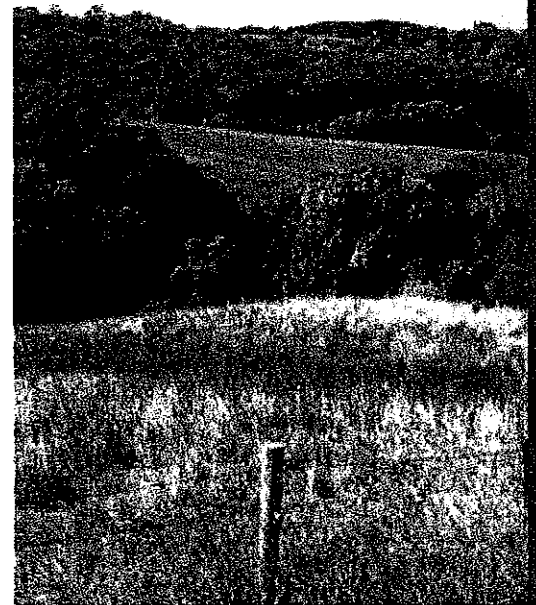
Grass strips placed in contoured rows help catch the soil to break up steep slopes and reduce sheet and rill erosion.

Consult your NRCS conservationist for technical and financial help in protecting your soils from erosion.

protection from erosive forces

stopping soil erosion

Protective cover crops between row crops such as grapes can build the soil as well as protect it from erosive forces of water and wind.



A ground cover of trees or grass is highly effective in stopping soil erosion.

crop rotation

STOPPING SMALL GULLIES

There are several types of soil erosion, but none is more visible on the landscape than gully erosion. Gullies often begin in slight depressions where concentrated runoff water from heavy storms tears at the soil. They may also form as rapidly melting snow or ice runs off the land. Sediment from gully erosion fills farm ponds, road ditches, streams and lakes, and causes other problems downstream.

A variety of grade stabilization structures can be built within gullies to control erosion. They reduce the grade, or slope of the gully channel, to slow the water and reduce its energy. Common structures include chute spillways, drop structures, pipe drop structures, and grassed waterways.

The size of the drainage area above a gully and land slope point to the type of structure best suited to control the gully.

CHUTE SPILLWAY

A chute spillway can be easy to install and last for several years. Chute spillways are used to control overfalls or headcuts within channels or constructed waterways. Chutes can also be used to safely move water from farm fields into the bottom of drainage ditches. Chute spillways can be constructed using various materials such as concrete, loose rock, geotextile, concrete blocks, or established sod. The type of material will dictate the amount of time and energy that will be needed to maintain the structure after each runoff event. The suitability of the chute spillway to the site conditions is important since a lot of time, effort, and materials will be used to install the practice. It is important to have the practice designed by a qualified person.

DROP STRUCTURE (small dam)

The straight drop spillway is a dam that directs

water flow through or over a designed opening, where the water drops to a nearly level apron or stilling basin and then passes into the downstream channel. Besides controlling gully erosion, drop structures:

- Serve as outlets for tile and surface water along drainage ditches.
- Protect the outlet end of grassed waterways and sod chutes.
- Control irrigation water.

Gully erosion along and across steep roads is a common problem for orchard owners. Water bars divert runoff water away from orchard roads (bottom).



Grassed waterways are used where runoff water concentrates - they may require shaping and maintenance because natural forces tend to drop sediment in them or cut small gullies.

slowing gully erosion

DROP STRUCTURE ADVANTAGES:

- Very stable, can withstand large flows without being damaged.
- Does not easily clog with floating debris.
- Lower maintenance costs than most other structures.
- Relatively easy to build.

The drop structure may be built with concrete, rock masonry, concrete blocks, metal sheet piling, or treated lumber. Select construction material based on the life span needed for the structure, costs including maintenance, and construction difficulty. In most cases, structures built using concrete block, masonry, or treated lumber can be constructed with farm labor; reinforced concrete or steel sheet piles require a more experienced work force. While a drop spillway may be easy to construct, a significant amount of material may be needed. To ensure a quality job, the drop spillway should be designed only by qualified persons.

PIPE DROP STRUCTURE

A pipe drop structure is commonly an earthen dam built across a gully with a pipe that carries water from above the dam to an area below, without erosion. While pipe drop structures are often used to control gully erosion, they also are used to form farm ponds, and serve as outlets for settling basins and flood control structures.

PIPE DROP STRUCTURE ADVANTAGES:

- Adaptability for high drops.
- Uses less material than chutes or full-flow drop structures
- Lowers the peak flows downstream-but the pipe inlet clogs easily with debris.

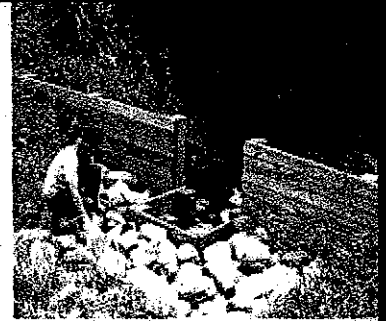
GRASSED WATERWAY

A grassed waterway is a natural or shaped channel, usually seeded to perennial grass. The waterway is designed to be wide and deep enough to safely carry storm runoff water down the channel on the grass rather than across bare soil. Grassed waterways are used where water concentrates and gully erosion is a problem. Grassed waterways can also be used to carry water downstream from diversions, terrace systems, road ditches or culverts.

GRASSED WATERWAY ADVANTAGES:

- Can be built with farm equipment.
- Reduces soil erosion, improves water quality.
- Increases wildlife habitat.
- Grass may be harvested from the waterway, but avoid disturbance during bird nesting season. Don't over graze or use the waterway as a road.

NOTE: Establishing and keeping a thick stand of grass in the waterway is critical to its success. Waterways with constant or prolonged water flows may need special treatments such as stone centers or subsurface drains to carry a portion of the flow, or grade stabilizing structures at the outlet end.



Wood is one of the material choices for relatively inexpensive drop structures that help solve small gully erosion problems.

While pipe drop structures are often used to control gully erosion, they also are used to form farm ponds, and serve as outlets for retention or settling basins and flood control structures.



Concrete blocks can be placed by the owner to form a chute structure. It can be an inexpensive option to help stabilize an eroding gully.

stabilize an eroding gully

In very small streams or waterways, anchored rocks help stabilize the stream.



REDUCING IMPACTS OF THE WIND

Unprotected soil caught by the wind results in loss of topsoil, crop damage and sediment in road ditches and dust in the air. Erosion by wind can be cut dramatically if the soil is covered or partially covered by vegetation. These cost-effective practices use that principle to combat wind erosion.

CROP RESIDUE

The non-harvested plant material left on the soil after crop harvest should be left undisturbed as long as possible. Called crop residue management or conservation tillage, this practice is a widely accepted farming practice helping reduce erosion from both wind and water throughout the Nation.

COVER CROPS

Cover crops are planted to cover the soil between cropping cycles to protect against both wind and water erosion. They are not harvested, but instead are turned under or left on the surface to decompose once their protective function is complete. Other benefits: they may cut fertilizer costs, reduce the need for pesticides, and increase crop yields by improving soil health. Cover crops planted to control wind erosion must be adapted to the site and grow fast to protect the soil quickly.

WINDBREAKS/SHELTERBELTS

Windbreaks, sometimes called shelterbelts, reduce wind erosion by disrupting the wind flow and slowing the wind down. One or more

rows of trees and/or shrubs planted perpendicular to the prevailing wind direction can protect crops and livestock, offer habitat for wildlife, improve air quality, and manage snow. Choice of trees and shrubs, number of rows, planting direction, spacing within and between rows, and distance from the area to be protected all work to determine how effective your windbreak will be.

VEGETATIVE WIND BARRIERS

Vegetative wind barriers - narrow strips of tall grass or other herbaceous vegetation growing perpendicular to the wind - function like small windbreaks. They're most often used to protect young crops from the wind. Like windbreaks, the way they function depends on their height, density and spacing. For optimum protection, these barriers should be spaced not more than 10-12 times their height apart. If annual plants are used, the barriers must be replanted each year.

Key principles in reducing wind erosion are barriers to slow the wind and vegetative cover for the soil.

trees, shrubs form windbreaks



Rows of trees form windbreaks to protect tender flowers and other high value crops from damaging winds and windblown soil.



Gary Kramer

A vegetative wind barrier several feet wide will stop soil from blowing along the ground surface to protect vulnerable vegetable crops on irrigated land.



Temporary, narrow rows of ryegrass form a vegetative wind barrier in a vegetable field.

MANAGING GRAZING LAND

DEVELOP A COMPLETE SYSTEM

Grazing management is more than just moving livestock from one pasture to another. It begins with balancing livestock demand with forage supply, and includes proper water, mineral and nutrient distribution, and much more.

Consider the entire grazing system as you plan to protect the soil and develop an efficient grazing program.

BALANCE LIVESTOCK WITH FORAGE

The first and most important step in managing grazing lands is to balance livestock numbers with forage supply. To do this, you need an inventory of both livestock and forage. These inventories will help identify the times of year when forage may be in short supply and times when extra forage is available.

FORAGE

Plan to supply the quality and quantity of forages that meet the nutritional needs of livestock throughout the year. There are numerous grazing systems designs from high management intensive grazing systems to those with minimal time and resource inputs. Keep your goals and resources in mind. A grazing system with multiple pastures and a diversity of forages offers the most flexibility.

WATER SUPPLY

The challenge is to keep an adequate supply of good water available all the time. There are several low cost options.

FENCES

Fences help control your livestock's grazing time in a particular pasture. There are many types of permanent and temporary fences.

SOIL FERTILITY

Soil fertility management varies according to soil, climate, and type of forage. Native grasses in arid and semi-arid areas do not respond well to fertilizer. Most forage plants grown under irrigation or in higher rainfall areas do respond to fertilizer. Consult local experts for advice on fertilizing your pastures.

WEED MANAGEMENT

Take good care of your grazing land and you probably won't have to worry about weeds, because healthy forage plants will usually crowd weeds out. On the other hand, many so-called weeds are actually high quality forage plants. Learn to identify the plants growing out there so you can manage them to your benefit.

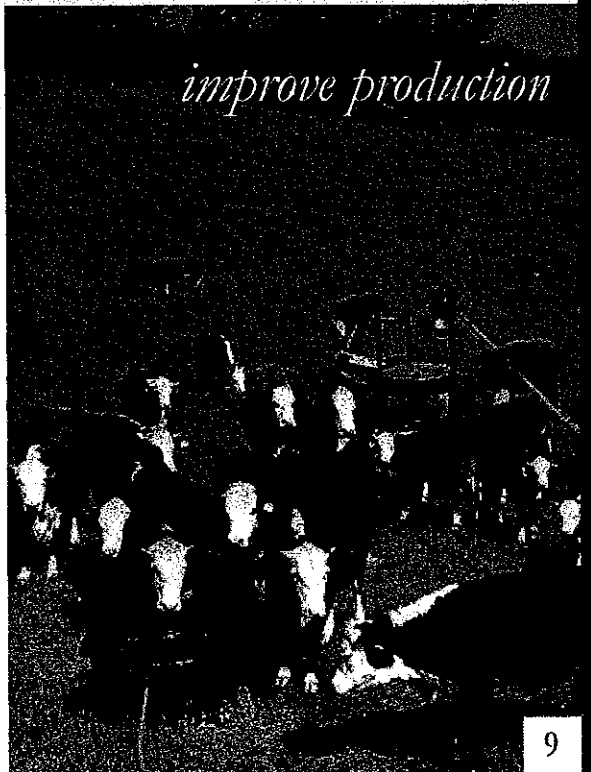
grazing efficiency



Portable fencing offers flexibility to maximize grazing efficiency in a rotation system. It allows more forage production on fewer acres.

Dividing a pasture into small paddocks of land and rotating cattle often from paddock to paddock is an excellent way to improve production and protect the soil. A portable or well-placed water supply is essential. Balance livestock numbers with forage supply.

improve production



wildlife



Properly managed rangelands and pastures, large or small, support wildlife as well as livestock.

Gary Krum

MANAGING NUTRIENTS AND PESTS

It's easy to go wrong when you apply nutrients and pesticides to your land. Excess nitrate in ground water causes health problems, and excess phosphorus can cause algae blooms in lakes and streams, suffocating fish and reducing recreational and aesthetic values. Pesticides applied in the wrong place or wrong time can be toxic to wildlife, livestock, and people. You're wise to adopt a common sense strategy to manage the amounts, placement, timing, and handling of nutrients and pesticides that helps you apply only what your crops need.

Careful, continued monitoring of crops is key to economical nutrient and pest management.

THE BASICS OF NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT:

- Know what you have - Sample and test your soils regularly.
- Know what you are applying - Have your manure, compost, or other material analyzed for nutrient content. Know and understand the nutrient content of chemical fertilizer.
- Know how much you're applying- Calibrate your fertilizer spreader.
- Use the recommended amounts for the crop you want to grow - Follow soil test recommendations.
- Minimize erosion and runoff - nutrients may leave in solution or attached to sediment.
- Maintain buffer areas - their purpose is to filter nutrients and sediment from runoff.

BASICS OF PEST MANAGEMENT:

- Grow healthy, well adapted crops - they are less easily affected by pests.
- Maintain healthy soils - they are alive with beneficial organisms.
- Encourage diversity of plants and animals - be in tune with nature.

- Monitor insect, disease, and weed populations - apply timely control techniques.
- Learn the common pests and control techniques.
- Consider organic crop production techniques, with no synthetic fertilizers or pesticides.
- If you use pesticides, read and follow label instructions carefully, try spot applications, and always calibrate your sprayer.

PEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES YOU CAN USE AND WHY

- Conservation crop rotations break pest cycles.
- Cover crops and mulches smother weeds by shading.
- Scouting keeps you informed about the presence and population of pests.
- Proper timing of tillage operations is essential for effective mechanical weed control.
- Narrow plant spacing can out-compete weeds.
- Careful timing of planting dates can confound some pests.
- Buffers and cover crops harbor beneficial insects.
- Install bat houses.

Dot Paul



Testing soil for nutrient content is a basic step in nutrient management.

Targeting non-chemical control methods to the pests causing damage to your crop prevents larger environmental damage.



the help of specialists



Eroded, compacted soils cannot produce the bumper crops possible with healthy soils.

IMPROVING SOIL QUALITY

Take good care of your soil and it will reward you. Abuse or neglect it and your crops and the environment will suffer.

HEALTHY SOILS:

- Supply enough water and air for plant growth.
- Hold and release plant nutrients steadily.
- Increase with infiltration.
- Host a large and diverse population of soil organisms.
- Have a loose consistency so that roots, water, and equipment can pass easily.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO IMPROVE OR MAINTAIN HEALTHY SOILS ON YOUR FARM?

- Manage organic matter. Healthy soil contains an abundance of organic matter and living organisms. Soils low in organic matter cannot perform. Practices that increase organic matter include leaving crop residues on the surface; planting or under-seeding with cover crops; choosing crop rotations that include high residue plants; applying manure or compost; using residue management practices, especially no till; and mulching.

- Maintain chemical balances. Don't overload your soil with nutrients. Practice nutrient management and maintain or achieve a desirable pH.
- Avoid compaction. Excessive traffic or tillage, working soils when wet, or leaving bare soil exposed to heavy rains all cause soil compaction or crusting.
- Conserve topsoil. Use conservation measures to control erosion and runoff.

conserving topsoil

Healthy soil is porous and high in organic matter.



healthy soil

WETLANDS, WOODLANDS & WILDLIFE

Croplands are in many cases the heart of a farm, for economic reasons. The soul of a farm more often comes from its woodlands, its wetlands, its wildlife, and its open spaces.

The many values of wetlands, swamps, bogs, sloughs, potholes and marshes are only recently being fully understood and appreciated. The key is to recognize wetlands as valuable rather than wasteland.

Roger Hill



- ALL OF AMERICA'S ducks and geese depend on wetlands for breeding, nesting, and feeding habitat. More than 5,000 plant species, 190 species of amphibians, and one-third of all native bird species are supported by wetlands.
- The ecological diversity of wetlands can offer one of the most beautiful and aesthetically pleasing features of a farm.
 - Wetlands can provide natural pollution control. They remove nutrients, pesticides and bacteria from surface waters. Created wetlands have been used as efficient, low cost waste treatment practices.
 - Wetlands filter and collect sediment from runoff water.
 - Because wetlands store runoff water, they reduce both streambank erosion and flooding downstream.
 - Many wetlands release water slowly into the ground which recharges groundwater supplies.
 - Goose nests, wood duck boxes, and other protection for waterfowl and habitat for adjoining uplands may be added to enhance the wildlife and recreational value of a wetland.

- WOODLANDS may be managed for timber production or for wildlife, or both. Optimum tree populations are determined by the kinds of trees planted and their adaptability to your soils. Existing trees or newly planted trees are thinned, pruned and harvested to maintain desired production. Twigs, limbs and other debris are left on the surface to help maintain ground cover, reduce soil erosion and provide wildlife habitat. As trees mature and are harvested, establish new plantings. As you plan ahead for well-managed woodlands that add beauty and income to the farm, consider:
- Know your timber markets.
 - Plant trees that are suitable to your soils.
 - Cut undesirable trees and shrubs that are competing with desired species for sunlight and moisture.
 - Thin stands to maintain growth and vigor.
 - Maintain diversity. Do not cut vines unless absolutely necessary-vines provide valuable food and cover for wildlife.

wetlands

Wetlands filter runoff, store floodwaters, and offer an abundance of wildlife habitat.



Dot Fraul

Management is key to profitable forest production and overall woodland health.

management is key

WHAT DOES WILDLIFE NEED?

From mammals to birds and reptiles to amphibians and fish, wildlife benefit from the same economical practices used on small farms and ranches to improve soil and water. As a matter of fact, the presence of wildlife is an indicator of healthy land and water.

All wildlife species need habitat, along with adequate space, to survive.

Food - Most species have specific plant or animal food preferences, while others consume a wide variety of food items.

Cover - Physical structure, provided mostly by vegetation, provides the necessary places for wildlife to feed, rest, breed, nest, rear young, avoid predators, and regulate body temperature.

Water - Access to water in some form is necessary to sustain life. Many wildlife species need free water access throughout all seasons of the year, while fish and other aquatic species need water of sufficient quality and quantity.

WHERE DOES WILDLIFE FIT?

There is room for wildlife on every farm and ranch. How you manage land directly affects what wildlife uses it and the quality of the habitat it provides. Keeping wildlife food, cover and water needs in mind, heavily cropped land can be managed and conserved in a way to maximize wildlife habitat. At the same time, some areas provide exceptional opportunities to improve wildlife habitat on your farm or ranch.

TIPS FOR MORE WILDLIFE

On Grassed Areas:

- Plant and manage for a diversity of native plants that produce fruits and seeds.
- Increase the variety of vegetation on your property-it supports wildlife diversity.
- Make conservation buffers as wide as practical.
- Use native plants adapted to the local climate.
- Use buffers to provide travel lanes that connect patches of forest or other habitats.
- Mimic natural disturbance patterns with practices such as periodic light disking, mowing, grazing, or burning where compatible.

On Woodlands

- Maximize the number of vertical "layers" by encouraging a diversity of low-growing plants, shrubs, young trees, and mature trees throughout the forest.
- Leave standing dead trees to provide nesting and feeding sites for woodpeckers and other wildlife.
- Encourage trees that produce fruits and nuts such as oak and cherry trees to provide wildlife food.
- Build brush piles for wildlife cover.

In Wetlands

- Restore natural wetland plants and water conditions to the extent possible.
- Establish wide vegetated buffers between wetlands and cropped areas for waterfowl nesting habitat. Do the same for farm ponds.
- Erect houses for wood ducks, bluebirds, bats, and other wildlife.

Roger Hill



"There's room on every farm, large or small, for nature's creatures"



Roger Hill

Small farm owners can get help from NRCS to improve wildlife habitat at no charge.




help from NRCS

nature's creatures

Robert Price





STABILIZING STREAMBANKS

Streambank erosion begins or increases when protective vegetation is lost, water flow in the stream channel increases, or the land use adjacent to the channel changes. A common problem is overuse by livestock along streambanks that brings trampling, trailing, and extensive physical disturbances to vegetation on the streambank.

Eroding streambanks are ugly! And, they send sediment downstream to clog lakes and destroy habitat for fish and other aquatic life.

MANAGE LIVESTOCK ACCESS to streams and streambanks to allow vegetation to reestablish and reduce streambank erosion. Other bonuses: better water in the stream for fish and humans, more habitat for wildlife, and better water for livestock to drink.

PROVIDE OFF-STREAM WATERING for livestock to offer better quality drinking water and improve their health. If the stream is the only source of livestock drinking water, establish a fenced water access ramp that protects the streambank.

INSTALL A WATER CROSSING for farm equipment or livestock. Water crossings can be designed as ford stream crossings, culvert crossings, or bridges. Used with fencing, water crossings at fixed locations minimize the impact of livestock on a stream.

PLACE ROCK RIPRAP on the streambank where long term durability is needed. Riprap is stone of various sizes, placed compactly or irregularly to prevent erosion, scour, or sloughing of the streambanks. Stone used for riprap should be dense and hard enough to withstand exposure to air, water and freezing temperatures.

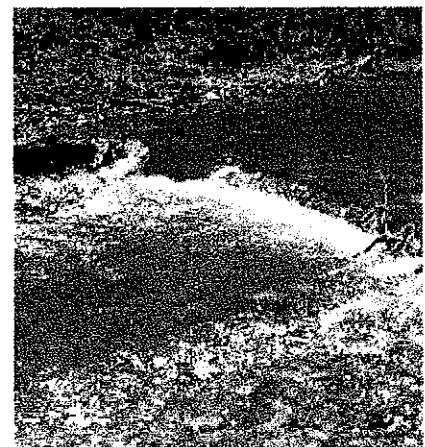


restore small streams

Strategically placed rocks in this stream direct water away from eroding streambanks.



Rock riprap can help stabilize streambanks. Placing logs in the channel of a small stream is an inexpensive, natural way to help stabilize an eroding stream and improve it as fish habitat.



Cooperating neighboring landowners can improve an entire length of stream for water quality and fish habitat.

protect streambanks

PLANT GRASS FILTER STRIPS or **riparian** forested buffers along streambanks to remove sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, and other potential contaminants from runoff. Filter strips and other buffers slow water runoff, and their root systems help hold the soil particles together to help stabilize the streambank and streamside areas. They also provide cover for wildlife and can also enhance fish habitat.

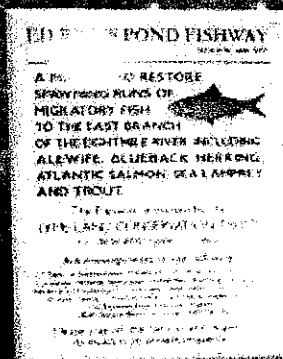
USE SOIL BIOENGINEERING METHODS to plant living, woody plant materials such as willows to stabilize a streambank. Used with other materials, soil bioengineering systems offer more permanent protection and a natural appearance. Advantages include a diverse riparian habitat, shade, organic additions to the stream, and cover for fish. The plantings can often be installed by the landowner.



Free-roaming cattle damage streambanks as well as pollute streams. Manage livestock to prevent streambank damage.

improve water quality

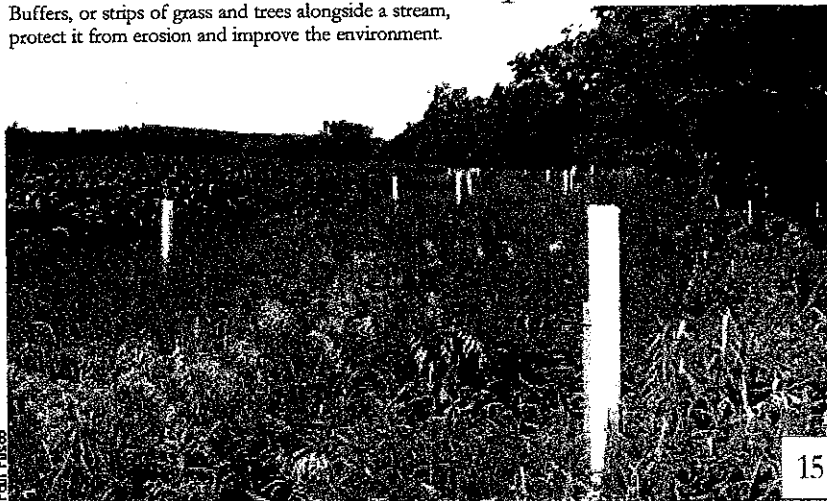
Paul Fusco



Cattle crossings limit access to a stream to protect streambanks.

protection

Buffers, or strips of grass and trees alongside a stream, protect it from erosion and improve the environment.





FARMSTEAD ISSUES

Manure, chemicals and fuels are all potential threats to the farmstead water supply.

Farmsteads have more pollution potential per acre than any other part of the farm. The closer these potential pollution sources are to wells and the farm home, the more concerned you should be.

STORE PESTICIDES AND FUELS SAFELY away from wells, the farm home, workshops and equipment storage buildings. Use backflow prevention devices on all pipes that are used to fill pesticide sprayers. See state and federal regulations governing pesticide and fuel storage.

MAKE FARMSTEAD MANURE AN ASSET with a good plan to store and apply it to the land. A good system manages manure to reduce commercial fertilizer costs without polluting ground or surface water on the farmstead. Manure storage structures, generally built above the water table, store manure so it can be applied when the crop needs it, under appropriate soil conditions, with a minimum of nutrient loss.

USE STACKING FACILITIES made of concrete, wood, clay, or a combination to handle manure as a solid material. A storage pond or grass filter area to handle runoff from the stacking facility and outdoor lots may be required by state and federal regulations.

STORAGE PONDS may be lined with clay, bentonite, concrete, PVC, polyethylene, or rubber liner materials. Where access to the pond bottom is necessary, a concrete ramp and pond bottom are normally required.

MANURE STORAGE STRUCTURES are built of glass or epoxy coated steel, cast-in-place reinforced concrete, or pre-cast concrete panels or blocks with a poured concrete floor. The manure falls into the tank through slats, or through a hole in the tank top, or is pumped from a reception pit. A roof or solid top over the tank eliminates the expense of handling rainwater.

COMPOST animal carcasses to turn a problem into an asset. Carcasses and manure can be transformed into organic matter that increases water holding capacity and fertility of the soil. Properly managed composting reduces odors as well.

grassed diversion



An attractive grassed diversion moves field runoff water away from the farmstead lots. This reduces the amount of manure and other potential farmstead pollutants in runoff waters.



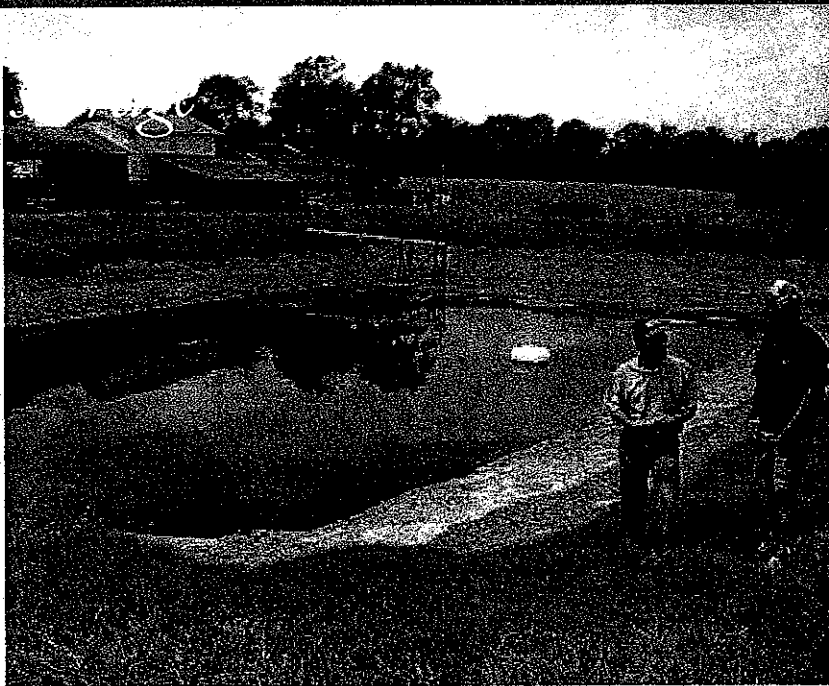
A stacking facility stores manure until it can be applied to a field with growing crops that can make use of it as fertilizer.

temporary

DIRECT FARMSTEAD RUNOFF away from animal feed lots and erosive areas using gutters on roofs and diversions.

PROTECT GROUND SURFACES in areas of heavy use by animals or vehicles with concrete, gravel, or gravel over geotextile fabrics. The more solid surface reduces erosion and improves animal health.

ROUTE RAINFALL AWAY FROM SILAGE to prevent the rich nutrient content of its leachate from burning nearby vegetation and polluting surface waters.



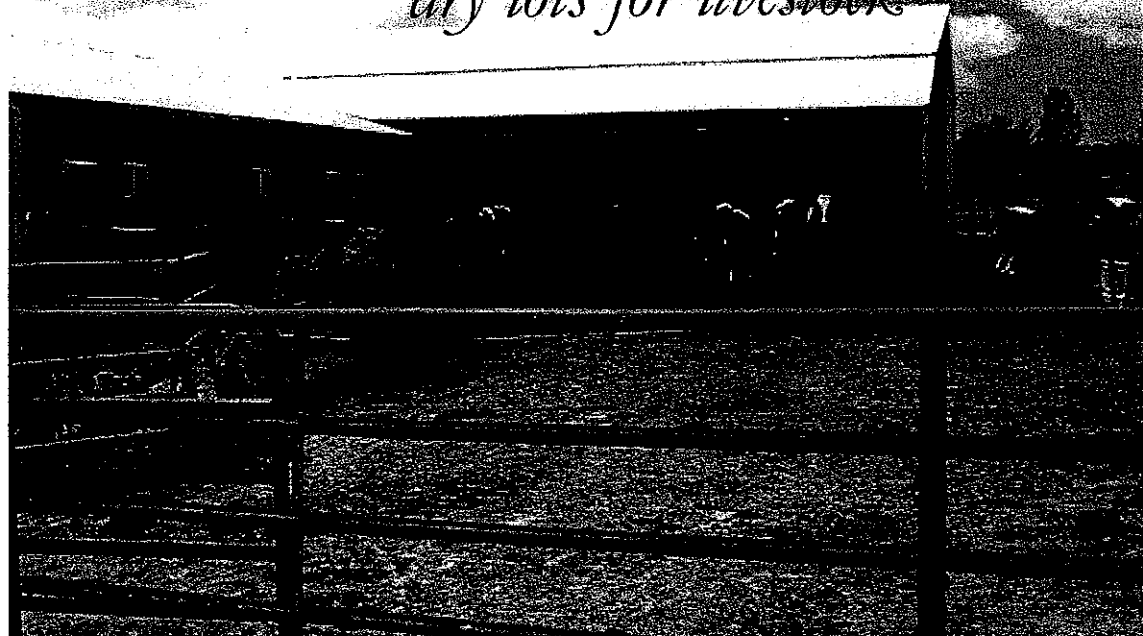
A storage pond of some kind may be needed for temporary storage for animal wastes.

Use concrete, gravel or geotextile materials on heavy use areas to keep livestock out of mud and manure.



Animal health and production improve with dry lots for livestock.

dry lots for livestock





Dot Paul

You make all the decisions, but you don't have to tackle resource problems on your land alone. NRCS can help you build a conservation system one step at a time.

MAKING A PLAN

What is a Conservation Plan

A conservation plan is a record of your decisions concerning how you plan to manage the natural resources on your land. Typically, a conservation plan will include a land use map, soils information, inventory of resources, engineering notes, and other supporting information. It is your plan, based on your goals.

CONSIDER THE TOTAL EFFECTS

A very good reason for creating a conservation plan is that solving one environmental problem may create additional problems. For instance, if you build a waterway without considering how to dispose of the water at the lower end, you may cause a serious gully to develop that destroys your waterway. Or, if you attempt to kill insect pests without proper technology, you may kill the beneficial insects as well.

WHAT ARE THE PROBLEMS, GOALS

Prepare a list of problems you need to solve by implementing your plan. You should also consider the effects a planned practice may have on a neighboring field or farm. Think on-site as well as off-site, and consult a professional, if you need help. You can easily learn to recognize "red flags" that indicate something is wrong out there.

- Is runoff muddy? Carrying excess nutrients?
- Are gullies growing, difficult to cross?
- Do you see sediment accumulations at the lower part of the field?
- Is your soil soft and crumbly or hard and cloddy?
- Are the plants growing out there healthy and productive?
- Do you see wildlife on your land?

WHAT ARE THE SOLUTIONS

The function of most conservation practices is to reduce the forces of wind and water. Managing vegetative cover often accomplishes that objective. However, it may be necessary to change the topography by construction activities, and the identified problems may require a combination of construction and vegetative practices. This document contains many of the common conservation practices used to protect the natural resources.

Improving land, water, and fish and wildlife habitat are goals of most conservation plans on small farms.

improving the land

Plan to manage livestock for both production and environmental protection.



conservation planning

wildlife habitat

Roger Hill



Food, cover and shelter in the winter are part of the planning considerations for wildlife habitat.

TAKE CARE OF THE SOIL FIRST

Erosion still tops the list of agricultural conservation issues. A conservation plan based on protection of the soil will also protect the other natural resources. Think about it! All natural resources are tied to the soil in one way or the other. When you lose topsoil, you lose organic matter that is vitally important to soil productivity, water conservation, carbon sequestration, animal health, and much more.

WHERE DO YOU START

You can do a lot yourself by researching available literature, and reading your landscape signs to identify problems. Professional, common-sense help in both planning and installing complete conservation systems is available upon request through your local conservation district from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). NRCS will have an abundance of information, and can provide on-site technical assistance if you need help.

PLANNING FUNDAMENTALS

- Know your soil - Soils vary widely even on small fields. Different soils require different management and support different types of plants.
- Know your plants - which plants will survive. Use native plants as often as possible.
- Think about topography - The size of the drainage area, slope, and cover will help determine how much runoff water to expect and how fast it will move.

■ Know how conservation practices work - Grass, trees, downed logs, and rocks are all obstacles that slowdown or reduce the forces of nature. Conservation practices work the same way. If water erosion is the problem, the objective is to slow the moving water. If wind erosion is the problem, the objective is to slow the wind at or near the soil surface.

■ Scout - Look around and see what's going on. If you have a gully problem, go out while it is raining and observe nature in action. Watch conservation practices to see if they are working as designed. If the practice isn't working, figure out why and try to fix it or request technical help to solve the problem.



NRCS offers engineering and agronomic assistance in helping owners apply conservation practices to small fields.

*technical help
at no cost*

TECHNICAL HELP AVAILABLE

Making a plan and following through to protect the entire farm can seem to be a huge task, and intimidating at first. That's where the Natural Resources Conservation Service comes in. NRCS has more than 60 years of experience in helping landowners plan and install conservation practices to reduce soil erosion; improve soil, water, and air quality; improve and restore wetlands; enhance fish and wildlife habitat; improve pasture and rangeland; reduce upstream flooding; and improve woodlands. NRCS is the country's premier conservation agency, with offices in most local counties. All people who use the land may receive technical help from NRCS at no charge. And NRCS can help direct you to sources of financial cost-share help or incentive programs of both public and private agencies to establish conservation measures on your land. NRCS works closely with the local Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), and encourages you to become a district cooperator to take full advantage of programs available.

Contact your local USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service or Conservation District office for more information. Or, find us on the web at www.nrcs.usda.gov/



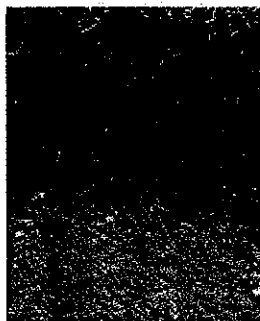
Gay Krane

Conservation systems consider the offsite effects of actions on the farm, including improvements to overall water quality.

NRCS helps people with small fields or small scale conservation practices to protect all the natural resources on the farm.



SOIL



WATER



AIR



PLANTS



ANIMALS



Most of the photos in this publication are available free of charge.
Search and download from the web at <http://photogallery.nrcs.usda.gov>

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Who is the Natural Resources Conservation Service?

NRCS is the primary federal agency working with private landowners to protect their natural resources. NRCS conservationists spend most of their time on America's working land – crop, pasture, and forested – the predominant use of private land in this country. The goal of our conservation efforts is to ensure a healthy and productive land – sustaining food and fiber production, protecting watersheds and natural systems, enhancing the environment, and improving urban and rural landscapes.

"Take care of the land, and the land will take care of you."

Hugh H. Bennett
Known as the *Father of Soil Conservation*
First Chief of the Soil Conservation Service

Where are the NRCS Offices in Connecticut?

Brooklyn Service Center

139 Wolf Den Road
Brooklyn, CT 06234-0327
Nancy Ferlow, DC
860.774.0224, Ext. 102

Norwich Service Center

Yantic River Plaza
238 West Town Street
Norwich, CT 06360
Javier Cruz, DC
860.887.3604, Ext. 300

Torrington Service Center

1185 New Litchfield Street
Torrington, CT 06790
Kathleen Johnson, DC
860.626.8258, Ext. 200

Wallingford Service Center

North Farms Executive Park, Ste. A
900 Northrop Road
Wallingford, CT 06492
Richard Kszystyniak, DC
203.269-7509, Ext. 205

Windsor Service Center

100 Northfield St., 4th Floor
Windsor, CT 06095
Raymond Covino, DC
860.688-7725, Ext. 139

State Office

344 Merrow Road, Ste. A
Tolland, CT 06084-3917
Doug Zehner, STC
860.871.4011

USDA is an equal opportunity employer and provider.

October 2008

The 2008 Farm Bill increases the nation's investment in voluntary conservation on private working lands and retains the breadth of tools NRCS needs to execute our vital mission of helping people help the land.



What's new with the

2008 Farm Bill



U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

CONNECTICUT
www.ct.nrcs.usda.gov

The 2008 Farm Bill



- Reinforces the importance of conservation on working lands.
- Increases the nation's investment in conservation programs administered by NRCS—by \$4.2 billion over the life of the 2008 Farm Bill. (*That's an increase of more than 38% over the 2002 Farm Bill!*)
- Builds on historic commitment to conservation in the 2002 Farm Bill.
- Reauthorizes all key programs in our conservation portfolio and expands some.

New and Changed Conservation Programs

Agricultural Management Assistance (AMA) –

Provides payments to agricultural producers to voluntarily address issues such as water management, water quality, and erosion control by incorporating conservation practices into their farming operations. Producers may construct or improve water management structures or irrigation structures, and mitigate risk through production diversification or resource conservation practices.

Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) – A voluntary conservation program that encourages producers to address resource concerns in a comprehensive manner by compensating producers for installing and adopting additional conservation activities; improving, maintaining, and managing conservation activities in place at the time the contract offer is accepted; adopting resource-conserving crop rotations; engaging in on-farm conservation research and demonstration activities, and pilot testing of new technologies or innovative conservation practices.

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP) – A voluntary program for private landowners to develop and improve high quality habitat that supports wildlife populations of national, state, Tribal, and local significance. Through WHIP, NRCS provides technical and financial assistance.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) – A voluntary program that provides financial and technical assistance to farmers and ranchers who face threats to soil, water, air, and related natural resources on their land. Through EQIP, NRCS provides financial incentives to producers to promote agricultural production and environmental quality as compatible goals, optimize environmental benefits, and help farmers and ranchers meet federal, state, Tribal, and local environmental regulations.

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) – A voluntary program that provides technical and financial assistance to private landowners to restore, protect, and enhance wetlands in exchange for retiring eligible land from agriculture. Includes 30-year and permanent easement options and funding for restoration.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) – Reduces soil erosion and sedimentation in streams and lakes, improves water quality, establishes wildlife habitat, and enhances forest and wetland resources. It encourages farmers to convert highly erodible cropland or other environmentally sensitive acreage to vegetative cover such as tame or native grasses, wildlife plantings, trees, filterstrips, or riparian buffers. Farmers receive an annual rental payment for the term of the multi-year

contract. Cost sharing is provided to establish the vegetative cover practices. *CRP is administered by the Farm Service Agency, with NRCS providing technical land eligibility determinations, conservation planning, and practice implementation.*

Emergency Watershed Protection Program (EWP) – Undertakes emergency measures, including the purchase of flood plain easements for runoff retardation and soil erosion prevention to safeguard lives and property from floods, drought, and the products of erosion on any watershed whenever fire, flood, or other natural occurrence is causing or has caused a sudden impairment of the watershed.

Grassland Reserve Program (GRP) – A voluntary program for landowners and operators to protect, restore, and enhance grassland including rangeland, pastureland, shrubland, and certain other lands. The program emphasizes support for working grazing operations; enhancement of plant and animal biodiversity; and protection of grassland and land containing shrubs and forbs under threat of conversion.

Farmland Protection Program – A voluntary program that helps farmers and ranchers keep their land in agriculture. The program provides matching funds to state, tribal, or local governments and non-governmental organizations with existing farm and ranch land protection programs to purchase conservation easements.

Healthy Forests Reserve Program (HFRP) – A voluntary program established for the purpose of restoring and enhancing forest ecosystems to promote the recovery of threatened and endangered species; improve biodiversity; and enhance carbon sequestration. The program provides financial assistance in the form of easement payments and cost-share for specific conservation actions completed by the landowner.

Conservation Opportunities for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers, Beginning Farmers and Ranchers; and Limited Resource Farmers and Ranchers –

The 2008 Farm Bill continues to address the unique circumstances and concerns of socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, as well as beginning and limited resource farmers and ranchers. It provides for voluntary participation, offers incentives, and focuses on equity in accessing USDA programs and services. Enhancements include streamlined delivery of technical and financial assistance; improved programs and services; and flexibility in decision making (with most decisions made at the Tribal, state, or local level).

2009 Segment 3 Municipal Inland Wetland Commissioners Training Program

Connecticut's Inland Wetlands and Watercourses: *Agricultural Practices*

WEBSITES OF INTEREST

1. Organizations

- a. DEP Wetlands Management Section
 - i. <http://www.ct.gov/dep/inlandwetlands>
- b. DEP Division of Forestry
 - i. <http://www.ct.gov/dep/forestry>
- c. Connecticut NRCS
 - i. <http://www.ct.nrcs.usda.gov/>
- d. Connecticut Farm Bureau Association
 - i. <http://www.cfba.org/>
- e. Connecticut Professional Timber Producers Association
 - i. <http://www.timproct.org/>

2. Field Locations

- a. Great Mountain Forest
 - i. <http://www.greatmountainforest.org/>
- b. Salmon River State Forest
 - i. <http://www.ct.gov/dep/cwp/view.asp?A=2716&Q=325074>
- c. Graywall Farm
 - i. <http://www.thefarmerscow.com/farms/graywall.html>
- d. Whimsy Brook Farm
 - i. <http://www.whimsybrookfarm.com/>
- e. Warrup's Farm
 - i. <http://www.warrupsfarm.com/>

3. Reference Information

- a. DEP Division of Forestry BMPs Manual
 - i. http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/forestry/best_management_practices/best_practicesmanual.pdf
- b. Directory of Certified Forest Practitioners
 - i. http://www.ct.gov/dep/lib/dep/forestry/forest_practitioner_certification/directry.pdf
- c. Forestry Facts
 - i. http://www.ct.gov/dep/cwp/view.asp?a=2697&q=322876&depNav_GID=1631#mess
- d. Agriculture, Forestry and Wetlands Protection in Connecticut Brochure (Cow Brochure)
 - i. http://www.ct.gov/dep/cwp/view.asp?a=2720&q=419590&depNav_GID=1907&depNav=



*Protect our
Forests and Trees.*

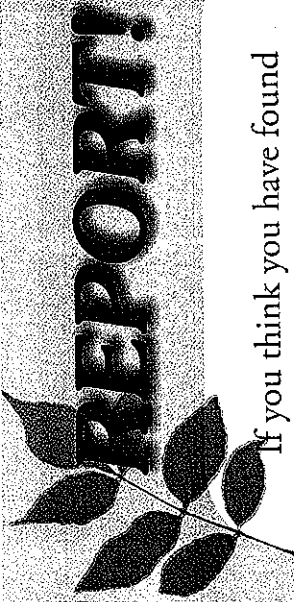
*Help Stop the Movement
of Exotic Pests.*



DO NOT MOVE FIREWOOD!

Exotic pests like the emerald ash borer can be spread when infested firewood is transported to new areas.

- Do not bring firewood from home.
- Use local sources of firewood.
- If you have brought firewood from home, DON'T take it with you, DON'T leave it—BURN IT!



If you think you have found
emerald ash borer,
contact one of these offices in your area:

State Department of Agriculture

State Forestry or
Natural Resource Agency

Cooperative Extension Office

USDA Animal and
Plant Health Inspection Service

U.S. Forest Service

or

Call Toll free:

1-866-322-4512

For more information about
emerald ash borer please visit:

www.emeraldashborer.info



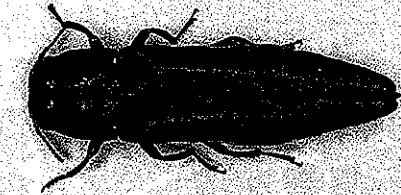
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What is the **Emerald Ash Borer?**



USDA Forest Service
Northeastern Area
State and Private Forestry
NA-PR-05-04
Revised August 2009
(generic)

The emerald ash borer,



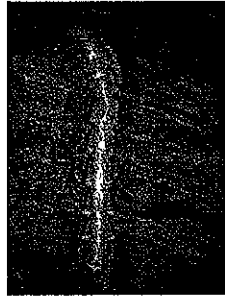
Agilus planipennis Fairmaire, a beetle native to Asia, was first detected in Michigan in 2002. Evidence suggests that the beetle was established in Michigan for years prior to its discovery. Emerald ash borer (EAB) has since been detected in many states, and also in Ontario and Quebec, Canada. In addition to spreading by natural means, EAB can be transported to new areas in infested firewood, timber, and nursery stock. This beetle has been responsible for the loss of millions of ash trees in North America.



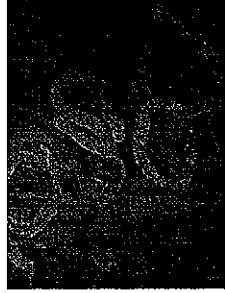
Actual Size

Host:

In North America, EAB is known to infest all species of ash (*Fraxinus* spp.). Ash can be recognized by the presence of compound leaves which are arranged opposite of one another on the branches.



Larva



S-Shaped Galleries

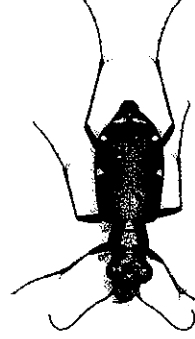


D-Shaped Emergence Hole

Biology:

Eggs are laid between layers of bark and in bark crevices. Larvae hatch in about one week and bore into the tree where they feed on the inner bark and phloem, creating "S"-shaped galleries. Larvae go through four feeding stages, and then excavate a pupal chamber in the fall, where they will overwinter as prepupae.

Pupation occurs in late spring, and adults begin to emerge through "D"-shaped exit holes in May and early June. Adults will remain active until the end of summer.



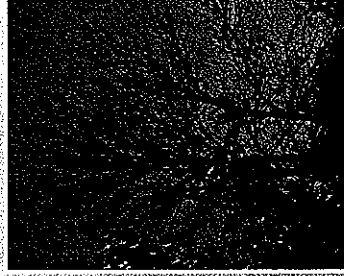
Not EAB:

This commonly encountered beetle, the six-spotted green tiger beetle, *Cicindela sexguttata*, is often mistaken for EAB due to its similar appearance. It is a predator of small insects and is frequently found on hiking trails. There are other insects often mistaken for EAB.

Photographs: James W. Smith, David Cappaert, www.invasive.org and PA DCNR.

Symptoms and Signs:

New infestations are difficult to detect, as damage to the tree may not be apparent for up to three years. Symptoms of an infestation can include branch dieback in the upper crown, excessive epicormic branching on the tree trunk, and vertical bark splits. Woodpecker damage is sometimes apparent.



Dieback



Epicormic Branching



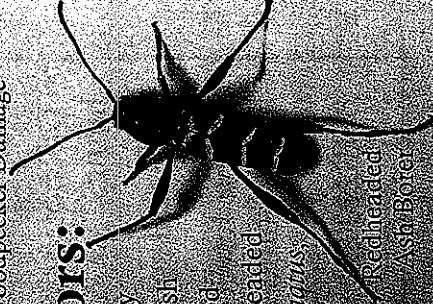
Bark Splits



Woodpecker Damage

Other Stressors:

Ash may also be stressed by drought, diseases such as ash yellows, and by native wood-boring insects like the redheaded ash borer, *Necodysus cinnamomeus*, (Elm borer) which creates a round emergence hole.



Redheaded Ash Borer

Correspondence



TOWN OF ENFIELD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Planning • Zoning • Building • Economic and Community Development

November 20, 2009

Casmir Pawlowski
136 Cottage Road
Enfield, CT 06082

Re: 169 Cottage Road – IW# 405

Dear Mr. Pawlowski,

I am in receipt of your October 29, 2009 letter that describes what activities are left to be completed at 169 Cottage Road. In addition, this letter is requesting an extension to your wetlands permit for the subject property. Your permit may not be extended as it had expired on March 2, 2009 and your request for an extension was not received until October 29, 2009. Only valid permits may be extended.

As described in my October 29, 2009 email to you, the activities you described during my site visit with you, and in your letter referenced above are minor and require little soil disturbance. The purpose of an IWWA (Inland Wetlands and Watercourse Agency) permit is for there to be communication between the Town and the applicant about what is expected and it to be defined in writing. It is my opinion that our correspondences accomplish what is required for you to complete the work at 169 Cottage Road.

Please note that if any additional soil disturbance activities other than those discussed to date occur, or erosion controls are not maintained, an IWWA permit would be required. If it is observed that any additional activities are being conducted or if the erosion controls are failing prior to a permit being obtained, the IWWA Enforcement Policy as described in the IWWA Regulations will be implemented.

As always, please contact me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Katie Bednaz
Certified PWS & Registered Soil Scientist
Assistant Planner / Wetlands Agent
Enfield Town Hall
820 Enfield Street
Enfield, CT 06082

******COMMISSIONER'S CORRESPONDENCE******

*****MINUTES*****

November 17, 2009

Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Meeting
INLAND WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES AGENCY
MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING
TUESDAY, November 17, 2009

A Regular Meeting of the Enfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency was held on Tuesday, November 17, 2009 in the Enfield Room, Enfield Town Hall, 820 Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Douglas Maxellon, Chairman (arrived 7:51 p.m.)
Joseph Albert, Alternate (seated)
Karen Camidge
Jo-Marie Nelson
Brian Peruta
Robie Staples
Patrick Szczesiul, Alternate (seated)

MEMBERS ABSENT: Jake Keller
Robert Lemay

ALSO PRESENT: Katie Bednaz, Wetlands Agent
Susan Berube, Recording Secretary

REGULAR MEETING

1. Call to Order: The meeting was called to order by Acting Chairperson Karen Camidge at 7:06 p.m.

2. Roll Call: Present were: Acting Chairperson Camidge and Agents Albert, Nelson, Peruta, Staples and Szczesiul. Chairman Douglas Maxellon joined the meeting at 7:51 p.m.

Also present were: Katie Bednaz, Wetlands Agent and Susan Berube, Recording Secretary.

Alternate agents Albert and Szczesiul were seated by Acting Chairperson Camidge for this meeting.

3. Pledge of Allegiance: The Pledge of Allegiance was recited.

4. Executive Session

(Matters regarding specific employees, pending litigation, acquisition of real estate and / or matters exempt from disclosure requirements): None.

5. Public Participation - Issues of concern not on the agenda: None.

6. Correspondence

a. The Habitat, CACIWC Annual Meeting Flyer and CTI LID Workshop Flyer: Ms. Bednaz noted that the CACIWC meeting took place recently.

Unfortunately, none of the IWWA members were available to attend. She also directed the members' attention to page 6 of The Habitat, with regard to an article on IWWA denials.

b. Articles: Rooftop living at its greenest atop Windsor library, Gant Plaza gets hybrid green roof and Topsoil for Constructed Wetlands: Ms. Bednaz suggested that Agency members might wish to see the Windsor Library project in the spring.

c. CWWA : Developing Stream flow Regulations in Connecticut

d. Play Road Update from Town Engineer: In response to a question by Acting Chairperson Camidge, Ms. Bednaz affirmed that other than the removal of hay bales and removal of silt fence when the area is stabilized, no other work is planned for this area. There have been no additional allocations of funds.

e. Listing of Locations of Escarpment/Erosion Issues

f. Notice of "CT Conservation Conversations" 11/30/09

7. Commissioner's Correspondence

a. Site Visit Updates: Agent Nelson reported that the project at 604 Enfield Street is almost complete. There are a few breaches in the silt fence but the curbing is installed and the parking area is paved. There is still a stockpile of topsoil, approximately 10' high, likely to be used for landscape purposes.

Acting Chairperson Camidge offered to take over the projects that were being reviewed by Agent Keller, once his resignation is official.

Agent Peruta asked the status of the IWWA permit on the Villages project. He noted that PZC denied the application.

Ms. Bednaz explained that the IWWA permit still stands, unless substantial changes are made to the plans if they are re-submitted to PZC. She will notify the Agency if there is any activity on the application.

8. Approval of Minutes -October 6, 2009 & October 13, 2009: A motion was made by Agent Nelson and seconded by Agent Szczesiul to approve the minutes of the meeting of October 6, 2009 as presented. Vote was 5-0-1(Staples).

A motion was made by Agent Nelson and seconded by Agent Albert to approve the minutes of the meeting of October 13, 2009 with the following amendment: page 6, 10th paragraph, remove "Butler" and insert "Albert". Vote was 5-0-1 (Camidge).

9. Wetlands Agent Report: Ms. Bednaz noted that she sees leaf deposits in escarpment areas on many of her inspections. Residents may feel that they are helping, but this actually adds to the problem.

She also stated that the recently approved statute PA 09-181 amends the timeline for permits from 07/01/06 through 07/01/09 to allow for a 6 year deadline and permit renewals for up to 11 years, total. She will get further details from the Town's attorney.

Ms. Bednaz polled the members on whether or not their receipt of meeting packets on Thursdays is acceptable or if Wednesday would be better. It was the general consensus that receiving the packets on Thursday is acceptable.

Ms. Bednaz also reported that the Post Office Road area is being flagged and asked that members check the site prior to the arrival of snow. She directed members to the FTP website for further details and will notify members once the flagging is completed.

She also briefly reviewed her written Wetland Agents Report, highlighting her inspection of 169 Cottage Road. She explained that the owners have been constructing their home for approximately 5 years. Their IWWA permit, #405 expired March 2, 2009. She went on to say that the owner has been very cooperative and after consulting with Chairman Maxellon, it was decided that as long as the applicant submits in writing what regulated activities remain and silt fence is installed around the site of the chimney, a new permit application will not be required. She added that this is contingent on the owner's continued cooperation to resolve any IWWA issues that exist on site and that no additional regulated activities take place.

10. Old Business: None.

11. New Business

a. **IW-528 Ryan Brady Enterprises** - Requesting a permit to construct a ± 4,096 sf building addition with associated loading docks and access drives with the regulated area at 21 Manning Road (Map 34, Lot 13). Submitted 10/02/09, received 10/13/09, PPE 10/27/09, **MAD 12/17/09**: Mr. Tom Grimaldi, PE represented the applicant.

Mr. Grimaldi distributed highlights of revisions made to the plans to address Ms. Bednaz's comments in her Agent's Review dated 10/19/09.

He explained that the oil tank located to the east of the existing building is not being used and will be removed.

The dumpster being used for cardboard disposal will be moved into the building where it will be more convenient.

Snow storage area is now shown on the plans. The guide rail will be removed, allowing for snow storage there, on the island and in the front.

Details are now shown on the plans to address sediment issues. Silt sacks will be used in the catch basins.

He also noted that the parking lot and driveway are already paved. During

the phases of construction, the parking lot will be swept at the end of each work day.

Mr. Grimaldi also briefly reviewed the maintenance schedule for the bio retention area. It is to be inspected for sand each spring, in addition to 2 other times yearly for large objects. It will be cut occasionally.

The drainage report has been submitted.

As requested by Mr. Cabibbo, the use of large aggregate will be shown on the final plans.

The final plans will be certified by the surveyor to T-2 standards.

The current construction is by As Built survey, done by the topography map.

Ms. Bednaz briefly reviewed the recommended conditions of approval. She noted that she is recommending a planting bond because of the number of plants.

Chairman Maxellon joined the meeting at 7:51 p.m.

She also suggested the addition of a condition to address Mr. Cabibbo's concerns outlined in his email of 11/10/09 regarding paving details, the surveyor's seal and T-2 Certification. The revision date will need to be corrected to the new revised date.

Mr. Grimaldi noted that he does not feel that there will be any major revisions required from the PZC when they meet on 11/19/09.

Ms. Bednaz stated that if there are any significant changes required by PZC, the applicant would be required to return to the IWWA for a modification of permit.

A motion was made by Agent Nelson and seconded by Agent Staples to approve IW 528 with 18 standard conditions of approval in addition to the following, numbered 19 through 21:

19. Temporary inlet sediment filter is to be installed on all paved catch basins or storm inlets. Inlet filter to be similar to "Streamguard" as manufactured by Stormwater Services or "Siltsack" as manufactured by Atlantic Construction Fabrics, Inc. Filters shall be cleaned as needed.

20. A performance surety bond in the appropriate form shall be posted for 125% of the cost estimated by the applicant for the bio-retention area plantings as proposed in the approved plans. The bond shall be released IWWA Agent upon the plants being installed for at least 1 year and an inspection and determination that the work was completed, as approved and

completed to the Agent's satisfaction. Release of the bond by any other agency, board or commission does not remove the permittee's obligations with regard to this permit condition. This bond may be combined with the Planning and Zoning Landscaping bond if the applicant so desires.

21. The plans shall be revised to show the following as requested within the Assistant Town Engineer's, John Cabibbo, email dated 11/10/09.

- i. The pavement detail show a minimum processed stone base depth of 8" as requested at the ART meeting.
- ii. The first plan sheet shall have which is the survey must have a live seal of the Land Surveyor.
- iii. The survey certification should note that the topography is T-2 for the area of proposed work.

Vote was 6-0-1(Maxellon). Reason for approval was that the project will not have an adverse impact on wetlands and watercourses.

Vote was 6-0-1(Maxellon). Reason for approval was that the project will not have an adverse impact on wetlands and watercourses.

b. **IW-529 Marshall & Nancy Butler** - Requesting a permit to deposit soil within the regulated area, which has already been conducted at 8 & 10 Sharp Street (Map 67, Lot 417 & 414). Also requesting to remove a portion of deposited materials from regulated area. Submitted 10/05/09, received 10/13/09, PPE 10/27/09, **MAD 12/17/09**: Ms. Bednaz explained that Mr. Butler was not able to attend this meeting.

Ms. Bednaz reviewed the letters from RAH Construction and Mr. Butler regarding work to be done at 8 Sharp Street.

Ms. Bednaz went on to say that Mr. Butler has now stated that there may be soil, not wood chips at the bottom of the pile. If there is soil, he would like to leave it there.

Ms. Bednaz, referring to Mr. Butler's letter of 11/10/09 stated that she is unsure if a 3:1 slope can be accomplished.

She also noted that his letter stated that an erosion control blanket will be used. She is unsure if this is affordable to Mr. Butler.

She stated that she will work with Mr. Butler if changes to the plans are necessary.

Numerous trees and shrubs have been removed from the slope. Mr. Butler indicated that he hopes to get replacements but it may not be immediately.

Ms. Bednaz noted that if an erosion control blanket is used, it will duplicate what the Town did on Play Road recently.

Mr. Butler still needs the "Right of Entry" form signed by the Town. The contractor will have the certificate of liability but the homeowner's insurance is also needed since the contractor will not be doing all of the work.

No work can begin until the form is completed by the Town.

Agent Nelson asked if the permit would be valid for 5 years.

Ms. Bednaz stated that the Agency can approve a permit for 2 to 5 years. She added that she feels that this project should not be started until after the spring thaw, possibly May.

She went on to say that both she and the Town's engineer will check the site to be sure that the bottom layer is soil – whether it is already there or needs to be installed. Inspection will be made during the removal of the materials.

Agent Camidge asked where the removed materials will be disposed.

Ms. Bednaz stated that this will be part of the conditions of approval.

Agent Staples asked if Mr. Cabibbo is in agreement with the proposal.

Ms. Bednaz stated that she will obtain written correspondence from Mr. Cabibbo for the Agency's next regular meeting. During a verbal conversation with Ms. Bednaz, he indicated that he felt it a reasonable proposal as long as the plans are followed and suitable materials are in place.

Chairman Maxellon asked if the survey of the property lines was done.

Ms. Bednaz stated that the Engineer found a few pins. A formal survey was not completed but the site was marked with an approximate line.

Chairman Maxellon asked if one growing season will be enough time to complete the work.

Ms. Bednaz stated that it should be, especially since a contractor will be used. Once the work is started, there will need to be a window of when the work will be done and kept stabilized.

She also noted that the hay bales are not yet staked; this will need to be done before work can begin.

She added that the homeowner has indicated that he does not wish to install any kind of retaining wall.

Chairman Maxellon suggested a working time frame of May to September.

Members discussed the permit time limits and the need to make sure that the site is not left open for any length of time.

Agent Albert felt strongly that work should be done on the Town's property prior to work being done on the owner's property.

Chairman Maxellon expressed his concern that the project, once started, should be completed as soon as possible.

A motion was made by Agent Camidge and seconded by Agent Nelson to table IW 529 to the meeting of December 1, 2009 at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers. Vote was 7-0-0.

c. **IW-530 David & Sandra Pino** - Requesting a permit to deposit soil within the regulated area, which has already been conducted at 1 Keen Court (Map 67, Lot 417). Also requesting to remove deposited materials from regulated area, stabilize all exposed soil and install plantings. Submitted 10/05/09, received 10/13/09, PPE 10/27/09, **MAD 12/17/09**: David Pino represented the applicant.

Mr. Pino explained that the soil has been removed and grass has been planted but no shrubs or trees have been installed yet.

Ms. Bednaz reviewed the proposed conditions of approval. She noted that condition #13 refers to a contractor and the plans proceeded based on those revisions.

She added that she conferred with the applicant numerous times during the project.

She also noted that condition #15 was discussed in detail with the applicant; he had not cut down any vegetation.

Ms. Bednaz reminded the Agency members that the IWWA would be approving work that was done in accordance with what is being approved.

A motion was made by Agent Camidge and seconded by Agent Albert to approve IW 530 with 14 standard conditions of approval in addition to the following:

15. It is understood that the intent of the applicant is to plant native woody vegetation on and along the top of the escarpment slope to aid in further stabilizing the slope. The planting of woody vegetation is not a requirement of this permit but is highly recommended to aid in maintaining the long-term stability of the slope.

The motion was amended by Agent Camidge to include the statement that the permit was approved in accordance with the draft permit, as the work has already been completed. Again seconded by Agent Albert. Vote was 7-0-0.

d. **IW-531- Frank Camerota of Camerota Truck Parts** - is requesting an permit to conduct remediation activities at 249 Shaker Road (Map 94, Lot 11), some of which have already been conducted, within the regulated area. Submitted 10/13/09, received 10/13/09, PPE 10/27/09, **MAD 12/17/09**: Michael Gragnolati and Frank Camerota represented the applicant.

Mr. Gragnolati explained that the site is that of the Old Fox Fertilizer plant which was open from 1957 to 1990 when it was destroyed by fire.

There are no wetlands on site but they are located off site. Mr. Gragnolati explained that he cannot be more specific on their location because he would be trespassing. Because of the conditions visible by site on the adjoining property, the applicant assumes that his entire site is within the upland review area.

Six to twelve inches of the top soil surface will be removed from the north side and south side of the property, mixed up and re-analyzed.

The chemical Chlordane is to be remediated.

The soils will then, if possible, be returned to the site.

Mr. Gragnolati reviewed photos of the site taken prior to any work being done.

He stated that the original soils on site were marked as moderately drained in 1934. The soil map was re-done in the 1990's and is still delineated as moderately well drained soils.

Freshwater Brook is located off site to the east.

Mr. Gragnolati reviewed a letter from GeoQuest dated 10/29/09 regarding the procedures that will be followed for the remediation.

Agent Camidge asked if this is the first step in developing the property.

Mr. Gragnolati responded that "it may be".

Ms. Bednaz reported that on her first visit, the site was wet. A review of the photos provided by the applicant does not show the north east corner of the property. Aerial photos and GIS show the same color of vegetation as that on the prison property, which is wetland soil. She feels that it is a marginal area. Photo #5 shows the area best and it is different from the prison property.

She stated that if any additional work beyond the remediation is planned, the applicant must return to the IWWA.

Members briefly reviewed Mr. Cabibbo's email dated 11/10/09.

Agency members also briefly reviewed the proposed conditions of approval.

Agent Nelson asked where the remediated soil will go.

Mr. Camerota stated that it is not very contaminated. If it is not left on site, documentation on its' removal will be provided.

Ms. Bednaz added that this is also a standard condition of approval.

Agent Camidge asked if other methods would be explored if mixing the soil doesn't work.

Mr. Camerota stated that perhaps microbes could be used but it takes a lot longer. The soil has been tested throughout the years; Chlordane is the only thing left to be remediated.

Chairman Maxellon asked what the timeframe for completion would be.

Mr. Camerota replied that the applicant plans to attack it in the spring. He hopes to have it completed next year. GeoQuest is working with the D.E.P. as necessary.

A motion was made by Agent Nelson and seconded by Agent Staples to approve IW531 with 13 standard conditions of approval in addition to those numbered 14 through 16:

14. This permit is only for the remediation of contamination onsite to levels that are acceptable by the State of Connecticut for use as an industrial/commercial site. This consists of soil removal and stockpiling of these soils on site and their replacement with clean fill. This permit is not for the construction or demolition of any structures on the property.

15. Upon completion of remediation activities at the site all disturbed soils will be stabilized with vegetation immediately. If topsoil has been removed where vegetation cannot be established on the existing soils, topsoil shall be applied so that vegetation is established throughout the site. Stabilized in this context is when 70% of the ground is covered by vegetation.

16. Throughout the remediation activities best management practices shall be used to control the potential for soil migration at all times.

Vote was 7-0-0. Reason for approval was that the project will not have an adverse impact on wetlands and watercourses.

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12. New Applications to be Received

a. **IW-441.02 - Washington Associates of Enfield, LLC** - is requesting an extension of their existing permit IW-441 proposing to construct a 42-Unit Senior Residential Development (Brainard Gardens) within 100 feet of wetlands. Properties located at 266, 274 and 284 Brainard Road (Map 62 Lot 319 and Map 77 Lots 67 and 68). Submitted 10/14/09, received 11/17/09, PPE 11/15/09, **MAD 1/21/10**. Mr. Tim Coon, PE and John Petronella represented the applicant.

Mr. Coon explained that the applicant is requesting an extension to the IWWA permit that will expire 07/19/10.

The site is located at the corner of Brainard and George Washington Roads.

The approved permit is for 42 units of senior housing along 2,200 linear feet of new roadway and serviced by public water and sewer.

The drainage system has 2 components – on the north there are catch basins, a treatment unit and subsurface storage which then drains out to George Washington Road.

To the south, there is a water retention basin which also drains to George Washington Road.

There will be no work within the wetlands located on the site. Work will take place in the upland review area for the construction of the basin.

A 50' buffer will surround the wetlands.

The project has not yet proceeded due to the death of 1 member as well as a downturn in the economy. It is hoped that the extension will provide enough time to finish the project.

Mr. Coon also informed the Agency that the PZC has extended its' special approval to October of 1015.

Ms. Bednaz stated that she didn't see many regulation changes since this application was first approved in 2005.

The Town's engineer has reviewed it and did not have any issues or concerns.

She added that, since the application was already approved by wetlands and has not yet expired, the PZC could extend their approval. She stated that she is unsure if it is conditional on IWWA approval of the extension.

Ms. Bednaz went on to say that she would like to see open issues from the original conditions of approval taken care of. They may already be done, but

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Regular Meeting Minutes

this needs to be documented.

Mr. Coon noted that the site may be sold and the applicant would like the buyer to be responsible for these open items.

Agent Nelson asked that if the permit is extended now, is it effective from now or July, 2010.

Ms. Bednaz replied that the total length of the permit cannot be for more than 10 years. It has not already expired so it would go to 07/19/15.

Chairman Maxellon stated that he is familiar with the site. After the original approval, there were problems with dirt bikes and trash dumping.

Barriers were installed but they have deteriorated over time. He would like to see new barriers and possibly temporary windbreaks to keep sand from blowing across the street, and for the barriers or perimeter controls to be maintained.

Mr. Petronella stated that he went through the site last year and cleaned it up. Brush is growing again. He could cut it but it may cause more erosion.

Chairman Maxellon stated that the brush could remain but the cables should be re-applied and additional plantings made to reduce the dust.

Ms. Bednaz noted that the original conditions of approval as well as the Agency's new standard conditions of approval will be made part of the extension approval.

b. **IW-532 - Aldi, Inc.** - is requesting a permit to construct a truck dock and associated activities within the regulated area at 25 Hazard Avenue (map 45, lot 8). Submitted 10/30/09, received 11/17/09, PPE 11/15/09, **MAD 1/21/10**. Agent Peruta left the meeting at 9:10 p.m. Galen Semprebon, PE of Design Professionals represented the applicant.

Mr. Semprebon explained that the applicant is seeking to construct a full depth loading dock in the rear of the building that previously housed "Linens n' Things". The dock is presently at floor grade making unloading very labor intensive.

There are no direct wetland impacts; the upland review area impact is to connect the drain from the loading dock to the drainage system already in place. The area is currently paved.

Ms. Bednaz stated that she will check the site soon. It seems to be a simple project, as long as the area is stabilized accordingly.

She also noted that erosion and sediment controls should be shown on the

Regular Meeting Minutes
plans.

Mr. Semprebon explained that the catch basins will be wrapped in filter fabric. There is currently one existing catch basin and one proposed in the loading dock area.

Ms. Bednaz stated that she would like to see detail on this in the narrative.

She added that she prefers silt sacks or hay bales instead of filter fabric. The filter fabric allows the sand and silt to stop the flow of water.

Mr. Semprebon went on to say that the catch basins will be the high point; it is short term and a small area. Most work will be done within 1 day. He will check with the owner.

Ms. Bednaz asked if there are any plans for dewatering and if so, how will it be done.

Mr. Semprebon replied that there will be a natural settling area around the catch basin prior to paving. Once gravel is installed, the area is basically stabilized.

Ms. Bednaz asked to what depth the excavating would be done.

Mr. Semprebon stated that it will be 4' below existing grade.

Ms. Bednaz stated that the applicant will likely run into ground water at that elevation. Pumping may be needed, providing more water to the settling area than it can handle.

Mr. Semprebon agreed to add wording to the narrative to address this.

Members discussed whether or not the entire set of plans should be sealed; only the first page of the sets presented have a seal.

Ms. Bednaz stated that it is up to the Agency as to whether or not to require that each page be sealed.

Mr. Semprebon stated that the State has allowed that as long as the set is stapled, only the first page needs to have a seal. He added that each of the mylars will have a seal.

In response to a question by Agent Peruta, Mr. Semprebon stated that there will not be any stockpiles on site. Any materials excavated will be removed and any materials brought to the site will be used immediately.

In response to Agent Albert's inquiry of the project start time, Mr. Semprebon stated that the applicant is anxious to begin. The earliest would

Regular Meeting Minutes

be January or February of 2010, although he would prefer that they wait until spring.

Agent Nelson reported that she visited the site today and noticed that there is a fence along the back of the parking lot. Part of it has fallen and the gate was wide open with debris falling in.

Ms. Bednaz stated that she will look at this when she visits the site. It could be up to the property owners to take care of it or the Agency could request that the applicant take care of the debris.

Agent Nelson noted that if there was no application before the Agency, it would be up to the owner. The applicant is only requesting a permit for 150 square feet. It seems unfair to require the applicant to take care of this.

Chairman Maxellon agreed with Agency Nelson and stated that he would like to see the owner approached.

Ms. Bednaz noted that the town has many malls with wetlands located behind them. To be fair, they should all be approached.

She added that in regards to the stamping of plans, she feels that as long as the first page is stamped for the Agency, it is o.k. as long as she has a plan stamped that includes the list of pages. The final set submitted for approval should have each page stamped.

Chairman Maxellon stated that he would like to see the IWWA requirements mirror PZC requirements on this matter.

13. Other Business

a. 2010 IWWA Meeting Schedule: It was the consensus of the Agency members to accept the proposed 2010 Regular Meeting Schedule with the following change: Change the meeting of 11/02/10 to 11/03/10, due to 11/02/10 being Election Day.

b. IWWA Fines Ordinance

c. IWWA Fee Schedule

d. IWWA Regulation Revisions: A motion was made by Agent Nelson and seconded by Agent Camidge to table discussion on items 13b through 13d.

Ms. Bednaz explained that the current applications do not have areas to provide information for her from the applicants that the new forms have. She would like to see the new regulations in place, including the new applications.

Agency members discussed the possibility of holding a special meeting to discuss regulation revisions on December 3, 2009. Ms. Bednaz will contact members by email to confirm the date and time.

Regular Meeting Minutes

Ms. Bednaz reported that she has been tracking her time on new applications but is having mixed reactions from other departments. She feels that there needs to be direction from the Town Manager.

Chairman Maxellon stated that he would speak to Mr. Coppler regarding this matter.

Vote on motion to table 13 b, c, & d was 6-0-0.

e. Next regular meeting is Tuesday, December 1, 2009 at 7:00PM in the Council Chambers.

14. Adjourn: A motion was made by Agent Nelson and seconded by Agent Staples to adjourn the meeting at 9:33 p.m. Vote was 6-0-0.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jo-Marie Nelson, Secretary

******WETLANDS AGENT REPORT******

******OLD BUSINESS******

******IW* #529*****

*****IW #529*****

Bednaz, Katie

From: Cabibbo, John
Sent: Thursday, November 19, 2009 1:32 PM
To: Bednaz, Katie
Cc: Bord, Jeffrey
Subject: 8 Sharp Street - filling violation - IW 529

Engineering Division has reviewed the two letters submitted for the subject site, more specifically the Marshall Butler letter dated October 6, 2009 and RAH Construction letter dated November 10, 2009. There are no engineering concerns with the narrative description of the proposed resolution to the filling violation at the subject location. It is recommended that silt fencing be installed at the base of the slope for the duration of the fill removal and left in place until substantial ground cover has been established on the resulting slope.

John Cabibbo, P.E.
Town of Enfield
Engineering Division
Assistant Town Engineer
(860) 253-6366

Certified Mail: XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

DRAFT WETLANDS PERMIT #IW-529

December 2, 2009

Marshall Butler
8 Sharp Street
Enfield, CT 06082

Dear Mr. Butler,

At a regular meeting held December 1, 2009, the Enfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency took the following action:

IW-529 Marshall & Nancy Butler – Requesting a permit to deposit soil within the regulated area, which has already been conducted at 8 & 10 Sharp Street (Map 67, Lot 417 & 414). Also requesting to remove a portion of deposited materials from regulated area. **Approved with conditions.**

The permit is issued subject to the following conditions of approval.

Prior to the start of construction:

1. The Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency or its designated Agent must be notified in writing within two business days of the commencement of permitted activities, and upon completion of said activities; a "business day" is a day when the Town Hall is open for business.
2. If the project requires that materials be removed from the site, the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency or its designated Agent must be notified in writing within two business days of the commencement of permitted activities of where the removed materials will be deposited.
3. The permittee/contractor shall schedule a pre-construction meeting with the Inland Wetlands Agent to be held no sooner than two weeks before the regulated activities are to begin. The permittee shall, at that time, review with the Inland Wetlands Agent, the procedures to be taken to protect the regulated areas prior to and during construction;

General Conditions of Approval:

4. This permit shall be valid for 2 years from the date of approval unless otherwise revoked or specifically extended;
5. All work and all regulated activities conducted pursuant to this permit shall be consistent with these terms and conditions hereof. Any structures, excavation, fill, obstruction, encroachments or regulated activities not specifically identified and authorized herein shall constitute a violation of this permit and may result in its modification, suspension, or revocation. Upon initiation of the activities authorized herein, the permittee thereby accepts and agrees to comply with the terms and conditions hereof;

6. This permit is not transferable without the written consent of the Enfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency **or its designated Agent**;
7. In issuing this permit, the Agency has relied on information provided by the applicant and, if such information subsequently proves to be false, deceptive, incomplete and/or inaccurate this permit shall be modified, suspended or revoked;
8. This permit shall be made a part of all construction contracts and sub-contracts pertaining to the proposed regulated activities and shall supersede all other contract requirements;
9. The permittee shall permit the Agency, its authorized representative(s) or designee(s) to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to assure that the activity being performed under authority of this permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein;
10. No equipment or material including without limitation, fill, construction materials, or debris, shall be deposited, placed, or stored in any wetland or watercourse on or off site unless specifically authorized by this permit;
11. This permit is subject to and does not derogate any present or future property rights or other rights or powers of the Town of Enfield, and conveys no property rights or in real estate of material nor any exclusive privileges, and is further subject to any and all public and private rights and to any activity affected hereby;
12. Prior to the start of construction, adequate erosion and sedimentation control measures shall be implemented, and shall be maintained throughout the entire construction phase and shall meet or exceed the 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, as revised, until the site has become stabilized with permanent vegetative cover. The construction site shall be left in a stable condition at the close of each day. An adequate stockpile of erosion control materials shall be on site at all times for emergency or routine replacement and shall include materials to repair silt fences, haybales, mulch, stone-riprap filter dikes or any other devices planned for use during construction. Additional erosion/stormwater control measures are to be installed as directed by the Inland Wetland Agency, its authorized representative(s) or designee(s) if field conditions necessitate. The permittee shall immediately inform the Department of Planning and Community Development of any problems involving wetlands or watercourses which have developed in the course of, or which are caused by, the authorized work;
13. All temporary barriers, including erosion and sedimentation controls are to be removed when the site is stabilized in suitable weather conditions. The site is considered stabilized when there is equal to or greater than 70% vegetative cover;
14. With the exception of the addition of the items stated in these conditions, this application is approved in accordance with the letter by Marshall Butler dated November 10, 2009 that describes the sequence of construction. Any changes that would potentially cause greater impact to wetlands or watercourses, such as enlargement of the area of disturbance or reorientation of building footprints, from the plans shall require the permittee to come before the Enfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency for a Determination of Permit Need (Jurisdictional Ruling) or Permit Modification.
15. A copy of the As-Built plan with the topography certified to T2 accuracy shall be submitted to the Agency **or its designated Agent** upon completion of the project to

ensure compliance with this approval. In addition an electronic copy of the As-Built plan shall be submitted in accordance with the "Town of Enfield, CT Geographic Information Systems Electronic Submittals Ordinance".

16. The Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Permit number shall be located on all future plans to any Town or State Agency.

Special Conditions of Approval:

17. All work must be completed between the months of May through September to limit the potential for erosion.
18. All work must be completed with the same growing season as which it was initiated.
19. Upon starting work, all soils must be temporarily stabilized within one week of conducting any soil disturbance activities.

NOTE: This permit does not relieve the applicant from his responsibility to apply for any other permits required by local, state or federal agencies.

This authorization constitutes the permit required by Section 22a-39 of the Connecticut General Statutes. The decision legal notice will be published in the Journal Inquirer on **DATE, 2009**. Please note that the appeal period (15 days) begins as of the date of publication in accordance with Section 8-8 of the State Statutes.

Issuance of the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses permit does not abrogate the responsibility to obtain permits that may be necessary from other agencies at the local, state or federal level prior to commencing your project.

Please ensure you review the conditions of approval thoroughly and note that **a pre-construction meeting is required as per condition #3, prior to commencement of any activity on site**. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 253-6358. Office hours are 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday. Voice mail is available after business hours.

Sincerely,

Katie A. Bednaz
Assistant Town Planner/Wetlands Agent

cc: File IW#529 & Jose Giner, Town Planner

***** *NEW BUSINESS* *****

IW-441.02

IW-532

*****IW #441.02*****

Certified Mail: XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

DRAFT WETLANDS PERMIT #IW-441.02

December 2, 2009

Washington Associates of Enfield, LLC
P.O. Box 1201
Enfield, CT 06083

Dear Sir or Madam,

At a regular meeting held December 1, 2009, the Enfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency took the following action:

IW-441.02 – Washington Associates of Enfield, LLC – is requesting an extension of their existing permit IW-441 proposing to construct a 42-Unit Senior Residential Development (Brainard Gardens) within 100 feet of wetlands. Properties located at 266, 274 and 284 Brainard Road (Map 62 Lot 319 and Map 77 Lots 67 and 68). **Approved with conditions.**

The permit is issued subject to the following conditions of approval.

Prior to the start of construction:

1. The Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency or its designated Agent must be notified in writing within two business days of the commencement of permitted activities, and upon completion of said activities; a "business day" is a day when the Town Hall is open for business.
2. Prior to the start of construction or, if applicable, the issuance of a building permit the half-sized (approximately 11" x 17") plans as approved by the Agency and the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be submitted to the Inland Wetlands Agent;
3. If the project requires that materials be removed from the site, the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency or its designated Agent must be notified in writing within two business days of the commencement of permitted activities of where the removed materials will be deposited.
4. The permittee/contractor shall schedule a pre-construction meeting with the Inland Wetlands Agent to be held no sooner than two weeks before the regulated activities are to begin. The permittee shall, at that time, review with the Inland Wetlands Agent, the procedures to be taken to protect the regulated areas prior to and during construction;
5. Prior to the start of work, the permittee shall submit an electronic copy of the existing conditions plan that shows the wetland boundary in accordance with the "Town of Enfield, CT Geographic Information Systems Electronic Submittals Ordinance."

General Conditions of Approval:

6. This permit shall be valid for a total of 10 years from the original date of approval of July 19, 2005 and would therefore expire on July 18, 2015 unless otherwise revoked or specifically extended;

7. All work and all regulated activities conducted pursuant to this permit shall be consistent with these terms and conditions hereof. Any structures, excavation, fill, obstruction, encroachments or regulated activities not specifically identified and authorized herein shall constitute a violation of this permit and may result in its modification, suspension, or revocation. Upon initiation of the activities authorized herein, the permittee thereby accepts and agrees to comply with the terms and conditions hereof;
8. This permit is not transferable without the written consent of the Enfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency **or its designated Agent**;
9. In issuing this permit, the Agency has relied on information provided by the applicant and, if such information subsequently proves to be false, deceptive, incomplete and/or inaccurate this permit shall be modified, suspended or revoked;
10. This permit shall be made a part of all construction contracts and sub-contracts pertaining to the proposed regulated activities and shall supersede all other contract requirements;
11. The permittee shall permit the Agency, its authorized representative(s) or designee(s) to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to assure that the activity being performed under authority of this permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein;
12. No equipment or material including without limitation, fill, construction materials, or debris, shall be deposited, placed, or stored in any wetland or watercourse on or off site unless specifically authorized by this permit;
13. This permit is subject to and does not derogate any present or future property rights or other rights or powers of the Town of Enfield, and conveys no property rights or in real estate of material nor any exclusive privileges, and is further subject to any and all public and private rights and to any activity affected hereby;
14. Prior to the start of construction, adequate erosion and sedimentation control measures shall be implemented, and shall be maintained throughout the entire construction phase and shall meet or exceed the 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, as revised, until the site has become stabilized with permanent vegetative cover. The construction site shall be left in a stable condition at the close of each day. An adequate stockpile of erosion control materials shall be on site at all times for emergency or routine replacement and shall include materials to repair silt fences, haybales, mulch, stone-riprap filter dikes or any other devices planned for use during construction. Additional erosion/stormwater control measures are to be installed as directed by the Inland Wetland Agency, its authorized representative(s) or designee(s) if field conditions necessitate. The permittee shall immediately inform the Department of Planning and Community Development of any problems involving wetlands or watercourses which have developed in the course of, or which are caused by, the authorized work;
15. All temporary barriers, including erosion and sedimentation controls are to be removed when the site is stabilized in suitable weather conditions. The site is considered stabilized when there is equal to or greater than 70% vegetative cover;
16. With the exception of the additional items stated in these conditions, this application is approved in accordance with the site plans entitled "Brainard Gardens Senior Residential Development, Brainard & George Washington Road, Enfield, CT" Sheets 1

through 20, dated 6/15/05 and 6/28/05, revised through 7/14/05; Prepared for Washington Associates, LLC by J.R. Russo & Associates, 1 Shoham Road, East Windsor, CT 06088. Any changes that would potentially cause greater impact to wetlands or watercourses, such as enlargement or reorientation of structure footprints, from the plans and any denial or changes made by any other regulatory agency or commission shall require the permittee to come before the Enfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency for a Determination of Permit Need (Jurisdictional Ruling) or request for modification.

17. A copy of the As-Built plan with the topography certified to T2 accuracy shall be submitted to the Agency **or its designated Agent** upon completion of the project to ensure compliance with this approval. In addition an electronic copy of the As-Built plan shall be submitted in accordance with the "Town of Enfield, CT Geographic Information Systems Electronic Submittals Ordinance".
18. The Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Permit number shall be located on all future plans to any Town or State Agency.

Special Conditions of Approval:

19. The 50 foot no disturbance buffer area depicted on sheet 8 of 20 of the plans, shall be maintained by the entity that shall assume ownership of the common properties. It shall prohibit encroachment of unit owners' activities into this area. It shall be included in the management plan and documents transferred from the developers to the entity that shall assume ownership of the common properties. A copy of the final plans must be provided to the Enfield Planning Department before the Agent may sign off on the first building permit. In order to maintain compliance with this permit these documents must be filed with the deeds in the Enfield Town Clerk's Office. Signs, to be provided by the developer, shall be placed along the 50 foot non-disturbance boundary surrounding the wetland. They shall read: "Environmentally Sensitive Area - No Dumping or Vegetation Removal". They shall be located one (1) every 50 feet along the non-disturbance area;
20. The developer shall employ slow release fertilizers and minimal applications of pesticides and herbicides, as prescribe by the integrated pest management plan (IPM). The management plan prepared for this development shall indicate that slow release fertilizers and minimal applications of pesticides and herbicides, as prescribed by the IPM shall be employed in the maintenance of the property. It shall be included in the documents transferred from the developer to the entity that shall assume ownership of the common properties. A copy must be provided to the Enfield Planning Department before the Agent may sign off on the first building permit. In order to maintain compliance with this permit these documents must be filed with the deeds in the Enfield Town Clerk's Office.
21. The document specifying the responsibilities of the entity assuming ownership of the common property shall include a yearly maintenance schedule for cleaning of catch basins, hoods, dry wells, stormwater quality units, road maintenance and removal of winter sands (no salt allowed) from the roads. This must be submitted to the Agent for the IWWA before signing off on any building permits.
22. Snow in excess of that which can be stored on the snow shelf along the edge of the roads shall be removed from the property. The management plan prepared for this development shall expressly prohibit the stockpiling of snow and **lawn and yard refuse** in the vicinity of units 16 through 24. It shall provide for alternatives such as contracting for removal by truck if need be;

23. No disturbance is permitted as part of this permit within 50 feet of wetlands and watercourse. Construction fencing must be installed along the 50' wetland buffer area to protect this area from any construction activity;
24. The Wetlands Agent will not sign off on the certificate of occupancy for any unit until all associated disturbed areas are temporarily and/or permanently stabilized;
25. All Engineering comments and concerns must be addressed prior the Wetlands Agent signing off on the building permit. If revisions to the plans are required as a result of engineering concerns, the applicant must apply for a plan modification to the Agency;

NOTE: This permit does not relieve the applicant from his responsibility to apply for any other permits required by local, state or federal agencies.

This authorization constitutes the permit required by Section 22a-39 of the Connecticut General Statutes. The decision legal notice will be published in the Journal Inquirer on **XXXXX, 2009**. Please note that the appeal period (15 days) begins as of the date of publication in accordance with Section 8-8 of the State Statutes.

Issuance of the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses permit does not abrogate the responsibility to obtain permits that may be necessary from other agencies at the local, state or federal level prior to commencing your project.

Please ensure you review the conditions of approval thoroughly and note that **a pre-construction meeting is required as per condition #3, prior to commencement of any activity on site**. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 253-6358. Office hours are 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday. Voice mail is available after business hours.

Sincerely,

Katie A. Bednaz
Assistant Town Planner/Wetlands Agent

cc: File IW#441.02 & Jose Giner, Town Planner

*****IW #532*****

Bednaz, Katie

IW532

From: Cabibbo, John
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2009 11:46 AM
To: Giner, Jose
Cc: 'Galen Semprebbon'; Bord, Jeffrey; Bednaz, Katie
Subject: RE: Aldi Inc. - 25 Hazard Ave - SPR 1485, FLD 24

Engineering Division has reviewed the subject site plans, latest revision dated November 19, 2009. The Standard Town Notes have been added to the plans. A note has been added regarding the protection the utility lines under the proposed dock ramp area. The minimum 8" of concrete has been revised on the detail for the concrete pad and has been noted on the sidewalk ramp detail. The minimum 8" of processed stone has been revised on the detail for the pavement but has not been revised under the sidewalk in the sidewalk detail. The drainage pipe cover issue has been discussed with the Applicant's Engineer. The trench detail has been revised to show processed crushed stone backfill up to the first course of pavement. The minimum cover is not met at and near the proposed drainage structure at the bottom of the dock ramp. Based on the pipe and catchbasin structure placement, the cover may not be a load concern but installation of the proposed catchbasin hood on the cone section of the catchbasin structure should be modified. Finally, the the question regarding possible effects to the adjacent tenants operations, because of proposed grade changes at the depressed dock ramp, should be answered.

From: Galen Semprebbon [mailto:GSemprebbon@designprofessionalsinc.com]
Sent: Wednesday, November 18, 2009 4:11 PM
To: Cabibbo, John
Subject: RE: Aldi Inc. - 25 Hazard Ave - SPR 1485, FLD 24

Thanks John

I will be prepared to address to Planning and Zoning.

Galen

From: Cabibbo, John [mailto:jcabibbo@enfield.org]
Sent: Wednesday, November 18, 2009 4:01 PM
To: Galen Semprebbon
Cc: Bord, Jeffrey; Giner, Jose
Subject: RE: Aldi Inc. - 25 Hazard Ave - SPR 1485, FLD 24

Galen,

As part of the review we need to indicate, to Planning, engineering items which do not meet Town Standards. You can proceed with the design as is. You should be prepared to explain to PZC what options were explored (i.e. smaller diameter pipes, raised dock area) to meet the Town Standards and why the design submitted was selected as the best solution.

John

From: Galen Semprebbon [mailto:GSemprebbon@designprofessionalsinc.com]
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2009 5:02 PM
To: Cabibbo, John
Subject: RE: Aldi Inc. - 25 Hazard Ave - SPR 1485, FLD 24

Hi John

Thanks for the review comments.

It doesn't appear that there is much we can do about the shallow storm pipe. It is restricted by the shallowness of the existing storm system. Can we proceed with the storm drainage as designed?

11/23/2009

Galen

From: Cabibbo, John [mailto:jcabibbo@enfield.org]
Sent: Tuesday, November 17, 2009 11:00 AM
To: Giner, Jose
Cc: Bord, Jeffrey; Bednaz, Katie; Galen Semprebon
Subject: Aldi Inc. - 25 Hazard Ave - SPR 1485, FLD 24

Engineering Division has reviewed the subject site plans dated October 28, 2009. The plans call for installation of a depressed loading dock area at the rear of the subject building along with some sidewalk entrance ramp modifications at the front of the building. Both areas of proposed modification are existing impervious areas so there is no increase in impervious area proposed. In addition, the areas proposed to be modified are net cuts within the FEMA defined floodplain, therefore there are no concerns with fill within the floodplain.

There are a few concerns with the details submitted. The pavement detail and the concrete sidewalk detail should have the base material revised to eight inches (8") of processed crushed stone to meet minimum Town Standards. The sidewalk ramp and concrete pad details should be revised to show eight inches (8") of reinforced 4000 psi concrete depth, to meet minimum Town Standards.

The Standard Town Notes should be added to the plans. The plan proposed class V RCP drainage pipe because of lack of cover. The minimum Town Standard for pipe cover is two feet (2') even with the stronger pipe. The storm drain trench detail should be revised to show processed crushed stone backfill up to the first course of pavement. It appears that the grading for the proposed depressed dock area will be infringing on the existing dock areas just to the west of the depressed ramp area. On the floor plan, this area is labeled as "adjacent tenant". Will the proposed grading work have a negative effect of the operations of the adjacent tenant? There are utility lines running through the area proposed to be excavated for the dock ramp. The Engineer should check the depths of these lines to insure these lines will be properly protected after final grading, especially the waterline which should maintain cover requirements.

John Cabibbo, P.E.
Town of Enfield
Engineering Division
Assistant Town Engineer
(860) 253-6366

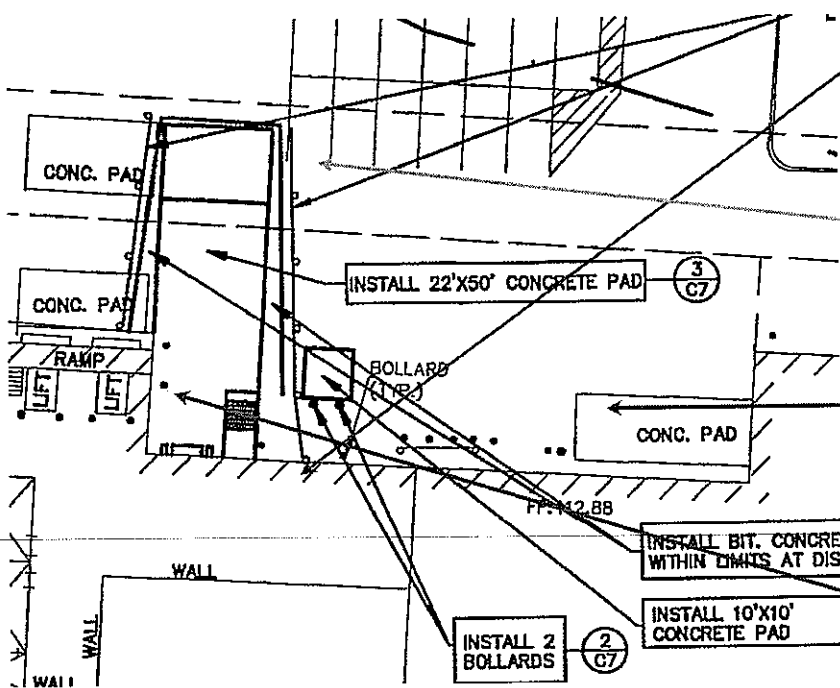
11/23/2009

Thompsonville Fire Department Plan Review

File Number	Date of Review	Day of week	Time		
P-22-09	11/20/2009	Friday	10:00hrs		

Review of

Site Plan Review – Aldi's supermarket outside changes – loading dock and sidewalk 25 Hazard Avenue



Fire Department Connection is located within this area. Fire department connections needs to be relocated.

Current parking space will be difficult to access will this space be eliminated?

How will compactor truck access compactor located here. Compactor to new dumpster scaled to about 45 ft.

Roof drains currently discharge into underground drainage system will the roof drains be relocated?

In the area around loading docks all parking lot markings and parking stalls need to be repainted to clearly show between parking lot and driving area.

Water main runs under new concrete pad and possible loading dock ramp and proper clearance will be needed between the water main and concrete pads.



To the West of the work area the parking stalls on the pavement are somewhat confusing. If you park in what is marked you will unable to get out of your parking stall. Need to remove un-approved parking stalls and restripe the approved parking stalls and drive portion of the parking lot.

Certified Mail: 7007 1490 0000 4187 XXXX

DRAFT WETLANDS PERMIT #IW-532

December 2, 2009

Aldi, Inc.
295 Rye Street
South Windsor, CT 06074

Dear Aldi, Inc.,

At a regular meeting held December 1, 2009, the Enfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency took the following action:

IW-532 – Aldi, Inc. - is requesting a permit to construct a truck dock and associated activities within the regulated area at 25 Hazard Avenue (map 45, lot 8). **Approved with conditions.**

The permit is issued subject to the following conditions of approval.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

Prior to the start of construction:

1. The Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency or its designated Agent must be notified in writing within two business days of the commencement of permitted activities, and upon completion of said activities; a "business day" is a day when the Town Hall is open for business.
2. Prior to the start of construction or, if applicable, the issuance of a building permit the half-sized (approximately 11" x 17") plans as approved by the Agency and the Planning and Zoning Commission shall be submitted to the Inland Wetlands Agent;
3. If the project requires that materials be removed from the site, the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency or its designated Agent must be notified in writing within two business days of the commencement of permitted activities of where the removed materials will be deposited.
4. The permittee/contractor shall schedule a pre-construction meeting with the Inland Wetlands Agent to be held no sooner than two weeks before the regulated activities are to begin. The permittee shall, at that time, review with the Inland Wetlands Agent, the procedures to be taken to protect the regulated areas prior to and during construction;
5. Prior to the start of work, the permittee shall submit an electronic copy of the existing conditions plan that shows the wetland boundary in accordance with the "Town of Enfield, CT Geographic Information Systems Electronic Submittals Ordinance."

General Conditions of Approval:

6. This permit shall be valid for 5 years from the date of approval unless otherwise revoked or specifically extended;

7. All work and all regulated activities conducted pursuant to this permit shall be consistent with these terms and conditions hereof. Any structures, excavation, fill, obstruction, encroachments or regulated activities not specifically identified and authorized herein shall constitute a violation of this permit and may result in its modification, suspension, or revocation. Upon initiation of the activities authorized herein, the permittee thereby accepts and agrees to comply with the terms and conditions hereof;
8. This permit is not transferable without the written consent of the Enfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency **or its designated Agent**;
9. In issuing this permit, the Agency has relied on information provided by the applicant and, if such information subsequently proves to be false, deceptive, incomplete and/or inaccurate this permit shall be modified, suspended or revoked;
10. This permit shall be made a part of all construction contracts and sub-contracts pertaining to the proposed regulated activities and shall supersede all other contract requirements;
11. The permittee shall permit the Agency, its authorized representative(s) or designee(s) to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to assure that the activity being performed under authority of this permit is in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed herein;
12. No equipment or material including without limitation, fill, construction materials, or debris, shall be deposited, placed, or stored in any wetland or watercourse on or off site unless specifically authorized by this permit;
13. This permit is subject to and does not derogate any present or future property rights or other rights or powers of the Town of Enfield, and conveys no property rights or in real estate of material nor any exclusive privileges, and is further subject to any and all public and private rights and to any activity affected hereby;
14. Prior to the start of construction, adequate erosion and sedimentation control measures shall be implemented, and shall be maintained throughout the entire construction phase and shall meet or exceed the 2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control, as revised, until the site has become stabilized with permanent vegetative cover. The construction site shall be left in a stable condition at the close of each day. An adequate stockpile of erosion control materials shall be on site at all times for emergency or routine replacement and shall include materials to repair silt fences, haybales, mulch, stone-riprap filter dikes or any other devices planned for use during construction. Additional erosion/stormwater control measures are to be installed as directed by the Inland Wetland Agency, its authorized representative(s) or designee(s) if field conditions necessitate. The permittee shall immediately inform the Department of Planning and Community Development of any problems involving wetlands or watercourses which have developed in the course of, or which are caused by, the authorized work;
15. All temporary barriers, including erosion and sedimentation controls are to be removed when the site is stabilized in suitable weather conditions. The site is considered stabilized when there is equal to or greater than 70% vegetative cover;
16. With the exception of the addition of the items stated in these conditions, this application is approved in accordance with the plans entitled:

- Aldi, Inc., 25 Hazard Avenue, Enfield, CT dated XXXX, revised XXXXX, sheets C1 – C6, A201 and CFP2.

Any changes that would potentially cause greater impact to wetlands or watercourses, such as enlargement of the area of disturbance or reorientation of building footprints, from the plans shall require the permittee to come before the Enfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency for a Determination of Permit Need (Jurisdictional Ruling) or Permit Modification.

17. A copy of the As-Built plan with the topography certified to T2 accuracy shall be submitted to the Agency **or its designated Agent** upon completion of the project to ensure compliance with this approval. In addition an electronic copy of the As-Built plan shall be submitted in accordance with the "Town of Enfield, CT Geographic Information Systems Electronic Submittals Ordinance".
18. The Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Permit number shall be located on all future plans to any Town or State Agency.

Special Conditions of Approval:

19. XXXXX

NOTE: This permit does not relieve the applicant from his responsibility to apply for any other permits required by local, state or federal agencies.

This authorization constitutes the permit required by Section 22a-39 of the Connecticut General Statutes. The decision legal notice will be published in the Journal Inquirer on **XXXXX, 2009**. Please note that the appeal period (15 days) begins as of the date of publication in accordance with Section 8-8 of the State Statutes.

Issuance of the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses permit does not abrogate the responsibility to obtain permits that may be necessary from other agencies at the local, state or federal level prior to commencing your project.

Please ensure you review the conditions of approval thoroughly and note that **a pre-construction meeting is required as per condition #3, prior to commencement of any activity on site.** If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 253-6358. Office hours are 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday. Voice mail is available after business hours.

Sincerely,

Katie A. Bednaz
Assistant Town Planner/Wetlands Agent

cc: File IW#532 & Jose Giner, Town Planner

NEW APPLICATIONS TO BE RECEIVED

IW #533

Pze

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

A.R.T. REPORT

DOT Project 48-186

Reconstruction of Post Office / Town Farm Roads

November 18, 2009

19

APPLICANT / REPRESENTATIVE:

PLEASE LIST THE NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE #, AND E-MAIL OF WHOMEVER WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR FILING ANY PERMITS, MYLARS, OR PAPER COPIES UPON ANY APPROVAL BY THE PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION.

<u>Person:</u>	<u>Representing:</u>	<u>Phone #:</u>
_____	_____	_____ or _____
		<u>e-mail:</u> _____
<u>Street & #</u>	<u>Town, State, Zip</u>	
_____	_____	

Present

<u>Person:</u>	<u>Representing:</u>	<u>Phone #:</u>
		[Town e-mail addresses are 1 st initial & last name@enfield.org]
<u>Robert Sherwood</u>	<u>Hazardville Water</u>	<u>749-0779</u> or <u>bsherwood@hazardvillewater.com</u>
<u>Jane Witherell</u>	<u>Maguire Group</u>	<u>860-244-9141</u> or <u>jwitherell@maguiregroup.com</u>
<u>Piya Hawkes</u>	<u>DPW Administrator</u>	<u>763-7599</u> @enfield.org
<u>Jeff LeMay</u>	<u>Maguire Group</u>	<u>860-244-9141</u> or <u>lemay@maguiregroup.com</u>
<u>Anjo Timmerman</u>	<u>Enfield Police</u>	<u>763-8916</u> @enfield.org
<u>Sgt. Robert Santanella</u>	<u>Enfield Police</u>	<u>763-8919</u> @enfield.org
<u>Michael Caronna</u>	<u>Director of Environmental Health, NCDHD</u>	<u>860-745-0383</u> or <u>mcaronna@ncdhd.org</u>
<u>Ed Shirley</u>	<u>Enfield FD</u>	<u>745-1878</u> or <u>enrichards@aol.com</u>
<u>John Cabibbo</u>	<u>Engineering</u>	<u>253-6366</u> @enfield.org
<u>Katie Bednaz</u>	<u>Planning / Wetlands</u>	<u>253-6358</u> @enfield.org
<u>Mark Cerrato</u>	<u>Legal, Enfield</u>	<u>253-6405</u> @enfield.org
<u>Jeff Bord</u>	<u>Engineering</u>	<u>253-6364</u> @enfield.org
<u>Roger Alsbaugh</u>	<u>Planning</u>	<u>253-6258</u> @enfield.org

IN: 10:00 AM

OUT: 11:00 AM

CRITICAL ISSUES / PROJECT FOLLOW-UP SHEET:

- _____ Resolution of water main funding concerns of Hazardville Water to be finalized
- _____ Further review and comments by Fire Department needed
- _____ Comments needed from Water Pollution Control
- _____ Wetland Permit, Flood Plain Management approval, and 8-24 referrals required
- _____ Method and plan for conveyance of easements to town
- _____ School buss schedules resolved?
- _____ cc's to Wetland preliminary file and expected formal application file
- _____
- _____

MAGUIRE GROUP

- Project is a reconstruction of Post Office / Town Farm Road beginning just east of Raffia Rd. intersection through the reconstruction of the Abbe Rd. intersection; State Project (funding by DOT, CRCOG, & town) #48-186
- Includes realignments, drainage work, public utility modification and expansion coordination, and minor sanitary sewer adjustment.
- Project designed to DOT standards with input and additional requirements of the Town of Enfield
- Road will be 30' wide with 11' lanes and 4' shoulders (latter not provided everywhere under existing conditions)
- 10' bike lane on north side of road with 4' grass verge.
- Three intersections involved: Weymouth School Rd., Wallop School Rd., & Abbe Rd. – west to east
- Three existing formal drainage systems to be effected, three new drainage systems to be added. Designs and review by DEP, DOT, town, and Army Corps.
- Bridge at Scantic to be widened - 8' on north side to include bike lane. Also adding rip rap in stream to protect abutments from erosion (some existing noted)
- Utility work coordinated with AT&T, CL&P, Yankee Gas, and Hazardville Water. Some sanitary relocation at 97 Town Farm Rd.; existing leach fields in front yard to be abandoned – house will have new lateral tied into sanitary line at Abbe Road.
- Design process has involved moving alignment back and forth to address concerns as they came to light. Fifteen impacts resulting in temporary construction and other permanent easements
- Flood review by DEP; Category II from Army Corps, and other local environmental reviews. Extensive planting and mitigation plans provided.
- There will be a local change of use on Water Company property west of Wallop School Road. New drainage pattern will impact well.
- One-way traffic options under control of contractor, with conditions. Allowed during day; must return to 2-way at night after work. Will have options in budget for flagmen and police; town requirements apply
- Project is expected to go out to bid next month; looking at spring start – finish in 2 years

P&Z ISSUES

- Requires Flood Plain Management permit from PZC
- Also – 8-24 referral for any property acquisition issues (to or from town). (Refer ZBA files of land acquisition / variances to Maguire regarding Abbe Rd. intersection
- Maguire Group advised to coordinate PZC process and IWWA process with José for expedience

TOWN ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

- Easements acquired (construction and permanent)? On behalf of town?
- Jeff believes currently in State name; will verify procedures for those to be conveyed to town.

WETLANDS

- Project preliminarily reviewed with Katie; requires a public hearing
- Set for meeting of December 1; Katie will send out electronic copies
- Wetlands have been re-flagged
- Abutting properties need to be notified by certified mail – public hearing signs not required.

ENGINEERING

- No design concerns noted at this time

SIGNS

- No issues at this time. Expect any state or federal funding sign requirements will come in under State authority

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- Not present

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Not present

ECC

- Demolition of 233 & 247 Town Farm Rd. are no longer proposed under final design plan for reconstruction per recommendations subsequent to February 2003 Raber Associates Cultural Resources Assessment
- Requested final review documents for archaeological and cultural resource review. Ms Witherell forwarded documents for files and commission review
- A "No Adverse Effect" to CT cultural resources was issued by the SHPO with two conditions – that mitigative measures are implemented to protect two sites prior to and during construction. See letter to Keazer at Federal Highway Administration from Harley at CONNDOT dated 2/28/06.
- Subject to be placed on 12/8 ECC agenda for review and comments

WATER COMPANY

- Meeting with other parties and Water Company planned for 11/19/09 to further discuss issues surrounding relocation of water mains. Funding capability of Water Company is a potential issue
- Mr. Sherwood noted estimates cover time, not materials
- Water Company has rate increase application before DPUC; latter advocating no increase
- Noted Water Company brought into procedure 2 years ago; issues have included well on their property at Wallop School Road – new drainage will flow toward well
- Project includes lowering 1200 feet of water main; Water Company funding availability could impact project – part of on-going discussion.
- Piya noted that town or federal monies will be used for any Water Company short-fall. Final resolution expected to be payback of same by Water Company

POLICE

- One way hours? Not between 7:30 & 8:30 for commuter time; otherwise 8:30 to 4:30. Mark asked them to verify there won't be any conflict with school busses (runs should be finished before 8:30)
- No work between 9 PM and 6 AM; Sgt. Santanella noted noise ordinance effective to 7: AM. Changed to 7 AM.

SAFETY

- See above

EMS

- Not present; concerns would be related through Police observations, above

FIRE DEPARTMENT

- Ed would like copies of the water main drawings. Need to see where hydrants are going. Jeff will get him the 16 sheets involved
- FD will assess what hydrants are out there – some are way out in the woods. Also wants to coordinate if any older hydrants need upgrading or relocating. Three to be relocated. Ed noted FD budgets for hydrant upgrades
- Noted that hydrant on Water Company property at Wallop School Rd. to be moved to north side of street
- Some may remain as located in woods; some may be relocated closer to the road. Those further out will need tap and sleeve at additional cost
- Discussed hydrant locations at bridge over Scantic. Designed as shutoffs if washout at crossing

HEALTH

- Main concerns will be septic and well impacts on older properties. HD doesn't have good records for this area, some general knowledge of particular sites.
- Maguire went door to door to get best possible info from property owners
- Discussed location at #97 Town Farm Rd.
- Will check HD's concern about possible well or septic at 233 TFR
- Septic in front at 237 TFR? Consultant notes fill planned at that location so there shouldn't be a problem other than being careful
- Jeff will forward list of sites and concerns to Mike at HD

WPC

- Art notes forwarded to Marvin for comments

BUILDING

- Not present – forwarded notes to Jim

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

A.R.T. REPORT

DOT Project 48-186

Reconstruction of Post Office / Town Farm Roads

November 18, 2009

APPLICANT / REPRESENTATIVE:

PLEASE LIST THE NAME, ADDRESS, PHONE #, AND E-MAIL OF WHOMEVER WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR FILING ANY PERMITS, MYLARS, OR PAPER COPIES UPON ANY APPROVAL BY THE PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION.

Person:

Representing:

Phone #:

or

e-mail:

Street & #

Town, State, Zip

Present

Person:

Representing:

Phone #:

[Town e-mail addresses are 1st initial & last name@enfield.org]

Robert Sherwood

HAZARDVILLE WATER CO

860 799-0779

Jane Withnerehl

Maguire Group

860-224-9141

~~DAVID HAVOTER~~

T.O.E. XPO

860 763-7599

JEFF LEMAY

MAGUIRE GROUP

860-224-9141

ANJO TIMMERMAN

ENFIELD POLICE

860-763-8916

ROBERT SANTANGELO

" "

860-762-8919

Michael Caronna

N C Health District

745-0383

Edward Shirley

Enfield Fire

860 745-1878

JOHN CASIBBO

EUGO

253-6366

Katie Bednarz

Planning

253 6358

Mark Cerrato

Town Atty.

860-253-6405

JEFF BORD

Town Engineer

860-253-6364

Roger Alsbauer

Planning/HDC/ECC

IN: 10:00 AM

OUT: AM



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

2800 BERLIN TURNPIKE, P.O. BOX 317546
NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT 06131-7546

Phone: 594-3219

March 22, 2006

Mr. Christopher Bromson
Town Manager, Interim
820 Enfield Street
Enfield, Connecticut 06082

Dear Mr. Christopher Bromson:

Subject: State Project No. 48-186
Reconstruction of Post Office Road/Town Farm Road
Town of Enfield

This is to inform you that the Department granted Design Approval on March 6, 2006 (copy enclosed).

The Town is hereby authorized to proceed with final design.

This high priority project (HPP) is scheduled for completion of design and obligation of construction funds during the 2008 Federal Fiscal Year, and it is important that it be completed on the established schedule. On previous occasions the Department has made the Town aware of the slow progress of the design phase. Attention is now called to the February 24, 2006 letter from Deputy Commissioner Mr. Carl F. Bard to the MPO Directors (copy enclosed). The Department will be monitoring very close those projects that have not progressed to construction in a timely manner. Therefore, it is important to complete the design in an expeditious manner under the current funding arrangement or the payback of federal funds may be an issue if this project does not proceed to construction.

The current schedule for this project is as follows:

- Final Design Plans: 02/06/08
- State Advertisement: 04/16/08

All right of way and environmental permits must be secured by February 6, 2008.

Should you have any questions, please contact the Project Engineer, Mr. Anthony Estanislau, at telephone number (860) 594-3230.

Very truly yours,

Sebastian J. Sbalcio
Principal Engineer
Bureau of Engineering and
Highway Operations

Enclosure

Cc: Mr. John J. Kazmarski, P.E., Director of Public Works
Mr. Jeffrey S. Bord, P.E., Town Engineer
Mr. Gus Colantonio, P.E., Maguire Group



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



2800 BERLIN TURNPIKE, P.O. BOX 317546
NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT 06131-7546

Phone:

February 28, 2006

Mr. Bradley D. Keazer
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
628-2 Hebron Avenue, Suite 303
Glastonbury, Connecticut 06033

Dear Mr. Keazer:

Subject: Project No. 48-186
Federal Project No. HPP-STPH-H011(002)
Reconstruction of Post Office Road/Town Farms road
Town of Enfield
Request for Categorical Exclusion Concurrence

Public Involvement: The Town of Enfield has conducted a public involvement program in accordance with the "Connecticut Department of Transportation Policy on Public Involvement/Public Hearings for Highway Layouts (Corridor) and Designs." A public informational meeting was held at the Harriet Beecher Stowe Elementary School on September 21, 2004, where the project was presented and the public was afforded the opportunity to voice any concerns regarding the proposal. No opposition was expressed toward the project.

In a letter dated June 30, 2005 (copy enclosed), the Town Enfield has requested to move forward with the project.

Programmatic CE conditions not met: Enclosed is a copy of the CE Determination Checklist. The disposition of the Programmatic CE conditions that were not met are as follows:

21. Cultural Resources - The State Historic Preservation Office has determined that the proposed improvements will constitute no adverse effect upon Connecticut's cultural heritage. This comment was conditional upon the implementation of mitigative measures as follows:

- Prior to construction related activities, ConnDOT shall erect temporary fencing under the field supervision of Raber Associates in order to protect archaeological site # 49-14. Further, ConnDOT shall coordinate with Raber

February 28, 2006

Associates to ensure that all grading and/or landscaping activities avoid archaeologically sensitive strata associated with site #49-14 (Sta. 17+40 to Sta. 18+25Rt.).

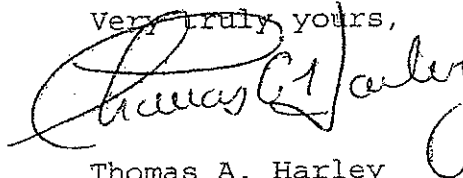
- Prior to construction activities ConnDot shall coordinate with Raber Associates to ensure that all grading and/or landscaping activities avoid archaeologically sensitive strata associated with site #49-18 (Sta. 22+75 to Sta. 24+25Lt.).

In a letter dated November 1, 2005 to FHWA, the Department agreed to comply with SHPO's request. Also, the alignment has been redesigned to avoid the acquisition of 233 and 247 Post Office Road. However, minor takes are anticipated (please see enclosed copies of plan sheets).

Enclosures: Completed CE Checklist, project location map, copies of plan sheets showing the affected areas, Town's letter dated June 30, 2005, Commission on Culture & Tourism's letter dated October 5, 2005, ConnDot's letter dated November 1, 2005 (No adverse effect), ConnDOT's letter dated February 23, 2006 (Section 4f Determination).

The Connecticut Department of Transportation requests concurrence in our determination that this project be classified as a categorical exclusion. Should you have any questions, please contact the Project Engineer, Mr. Anthony Estanislau, at (860) 594-3230.

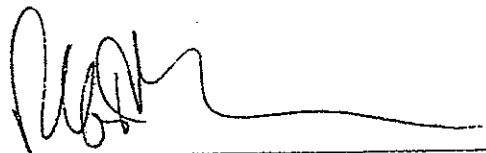
Very truly yours,



Thomas A. Harley
Manager of Consultant Design
Bureau of Engineering and
Highway Operations

Enclosures

APPROVED BY:


for

Bradley D. Keazer, Division Administrator, FHWA

DATE: 3/2/06

REQUEST FOR DESIGN APPROVAL:Design Features:

Roadway Classification: Urban Collector
Length: 7,015'
Roadway Configuration: Undivided, one lane each direction
Posted Speed: 25-35 mph
Pavement Type: Bituminous Concrete
Design Standards: The Connecticut Department of Transportation Highway Design Manual, January 2003 supplemented by AASHTO 2004 A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets

Additional Information:

Design Element	Design Standards	Proposed
Design Speed	45 m.p.h	45 m.p.h
Stopping Sight Distance	360'	400'
Travel Lane Width	11'	11'
Shoulder Width	2'-4'	2'-4'
Horizontal Curvature	665'	800'
Vertical Curvature (min. K) Sag	79	79
Vertical Curvature (min. K) Crest	61	73
Maximum Grade	9%	7.27%
Superelevation	4%	4%
Travel Lane Cross Slope	1.5 %-3.0%	1.5 %-3.0%

Permits: It is anticipated that the following permits will be required for this project:

ACOE Cat II, CTDEP Flood Management Certification and Town of Enfield Inland/Wetland permit.

Utilities: This project may affect the following utilities: Northeast Utilities Service Company, Southern New England Telephone Company d/b/a/ AT&T Connecticut, Cox Communications, Algonquin Gas Transmission Company and Yankee Gas Services Company, Town of Enfield Sanitary Sewer, Connecticut Water Company and the Hazardville Water Company.

Mr. Bradley D. Keazer

-4-

February 28, 2006

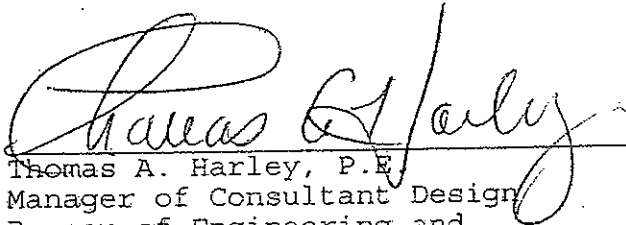
Rights of Way: There will be 24 property maps required. The Department will be responsible for all title searches, negotiations and acquisitions.

Estimated Total Project Cost:

PE	\$	0	(100% Town)
Rights-of-Way	\$	625,000	(80% Fed, 10% State, 10% Town)
Construction	\$	3,900,000	(80% Fed, 20% State, Town Cash-\$1,100,696)
TOTAL		\$4,525,000	

Hazardous/Contaminated Materials Screening: The Department's Environmental Compliance Division has completed a Task 110 and determined that further screening is required. The Town is proceeding with Task 210.

APPROVED:


Thomas A. Harley, P.E.
Manager of Consultant Design
Bureau of Engineering and
Highway Operations

DATE: 3/6/06

A. Estanislau:ae

bcc: Michael W. Lonergan

Charles F. Roman

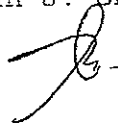
Edgar T. Hurle

Chris F. Davis Jr.

Richard C. Allen

Thomas A. Harley-Sebastian J. Sbalcio

S:\LR\ESTA\48-186\IndividualCE

 RBR

******OTHER BUSINESS******